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By FREDERICK HILL.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**HOUSE OF LORDS.**

MONDAY, AUG. 24.—The Clerk of the Crown Bill was read a second time. The Fines and Recoveries Bill, the Spirit Licences Bill, and the Exchequer-bills Bill were read a first time. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the Commons' amendments in the Prisons Regulations Bill were agreed to. The Tonnage amendment Bill went through committee with amendments.

Lord DUNCANNON presented a report from the select committee appointed to inquire into the necessity of erecting a temporary building for their Lordships' accommodation. The committee were of opinion that a temporary building ought not to be erected; but that improvements, by proper ventilation, &c., should be adopted, with respect to the present house.

After the presentation of several petitions, and a conversation which ensued on the subject of one presented by the Duke of Cleveland on a former evening, from Darlington, in favor of the Municipal Corporation Bill, in which the noble Duke and the Marquis of Londonderry took part, the house went into a committee on the

CHURCH OF IRELAND BILL.

The preamble was postponed, and the 1st clause, abolishing composition for tithes, with certain exceptions, agreed to. On the 2d clause, charging lands subject to tithe composition with a rent charge equal to 7-10ths of such compositions, payable by the party having the first estate of inheritance,

The Marquis of WESTMEATH said, though it was not his intention to propose an amendment on the clause, still he never could sanction such a principle of spoliation (hear, hear), and must therefore protest against its adoption.

This clause, as also the 3d and 4th, were then agreed to. On the 5th clause, respecting the recovery of rent charge, The Marquis of WESTMEATH said it would be an extreme hardship to require landlords to advance arrears of tithe to the clergy.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE observed that the situation of things was different in the north and south of Ireland. In the north a considerable part of the landlords paid tithe to the clergy, and their tenantry repaid them.

Lord CARBERY thought, that as far as the south of Ireland was concerned, serious injustice would arise from the provision.

The Earl of WICKLOW concurred in the gross injustice of the clause, but thought, that as a similar provision had been introduced by the late Government, it was impossible for noble lords on the Opposition side to do anything but acquiesce in the clause.

The clause was agreed to, as was the 6th.

On the 7th clause, which places the rent charges under the management of the commissioners of land revenues,

The Duke of WELLINGTON objected to the clause, on the ground that it deprived the clergy of the rent charges, and handed them over to commissioners to be managed by the Woods and Forests. These commissioners were to pay the amount on receiving orders from the ecclesiastical commissioners. The effect of such a proceeding must be to make the clergy stipendiary on the Crown. (Hear, hear.) He thought it a great advantage that the clergy should be quite independent of the Crown in their enjoyment of this species of property. (Hear, hear.) The object of the amendment which he meant to propose in the clause was to leave the collection of the rent charges in the hands of the ecclesiastical commissioners. He was fully aware that by this arrangement the clergy would suffer considerable disadvantages, but he preferred those disadvantages to the inconvenience attendant on the proposed plan. He moved to omit the words "His Majesty," for the purpose of inserting these words—"the ecclesiastical commissioners of Ireland."

Lord DUNCANNON contended that as the great object of the bill was to relieve the clergy from the possibility of coming into collision with the people, such object could not be accomplished by the noble duke's plan. The rent charges could be collected at less expense by the commissioners of land revenue, and the noble duke must be aware that upon the ecclesiastical commissioners issuing warrants on the commissioners of land revenues, it became necessary for government to pay over the amount to the ecclesiastical commissioners under any circumstances. If the amendment was carried, it would be almost useless to pass the bill, for some collision between the clergy and the people must inevitably take place.

After a discussion in which Lord PLUNKET and the Earl of WINCHELSEA, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, and other noble lords took part, the clause was agreed to; the Duke of WELLINGTON having consented to postpone his amendment until the bringing up of the report.

The 8th clause, empowering the commissioners of land revenue, with consent of the treasury, to make regulations for the collection of rent charges, was agreed to.

On the 9th clause, which admits the revision of composition for tithes,

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that the noble viscount at the head of the government had himself admitted this clause to be indefensible in point of principle. The clause opened tithe compositions without any limitation, from the period of Mr. Goulburn's act, in 1815, downwards. He objected to the clause on the ground that sufficient room for appeals had been already given, that little or no abuse had been shown in making the compositions, and that every opportunity had already been afforded for correcting anything that was wrong.

Viscount MELBOURNE said that the admission he had made with respect to the principle of the clause had been extended rather further than he intended. However, he was perfectly ready to admit that, generally speaking, it was not advisable to open tithe compositions. But let noble lords see what were the reasons for a departure from that principle. It was admitted that great dissatisfaction prevailed, that many of the existing compositions were felt to be burdensome, that some had been entered into on the basis of a price of corn much too high; and others fixed carelessly on these grounds; and under all the circumstances, it was thought proper to admit of a deviation from the strict principle. With respect to the compulsory compositions effected under Lord Stanley's act, they were entered into at a time of great excitement, when people did not care whether the compositions were fixed at a rate high or low, for it was their firm determination not to pay tithes at all. There was a strong opinion on this subject on the part of the landlords of Ireland, as was evident from what had passed elsewhere.

The Earl of WICKLOW thought that every word which had fallen from the noble viscount justified his noble friend's argument. Were parties to be allowed to take advantage of their own wrong? And was a new door to be opened to excitement by the present clause? If their lordships agreed to this clause, he would rather have no bill passed on the subject at all.

Lord CARBERY said, he would answer the purpose as long as any class of the people benefited with its leading enactment.

Lord HATHERTON felt in the clause, as he knew that been made in ignorance of it, although with the best intention on both sides.

The Bishop of LONDON said, that they were prepared to insist upon which was too much reduced, not the people of Ireland and tumultuary spirits in that. He called upon such of their lordships acquainted with the state of Ireland there was a single composition which the clergyman received a strictly due to him by the law for.

A desultory conversation then the Earl of RIFON, Lord FITZPATRICK, the Earl of HAMPDEN, and Lord LYNCH, declared their intention of opposing count of its positive injustice, and compelling the Irish clergy to open lapse of many years; and in which the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Marquis of LANSOWNE, and their intention of supporting the clause, that though it was not altogether principle, it nevertheless was one of the conditions in the House of Commons, made of agreed to take upon themselves the payment of a sum imposed for the support of the clergy. The question was being put, the chairman declared that the non-content clause had it; and the clause was in consequence expunged applied.

Clauses 11 to 21 inclusive, consequent upon the previous provisions of the preceding clause, were agreed to and negatived without a division.

Clauses 22 up to 39 inclusive were several variants, amendments proposed by Lord PLUNKET and Lord FRANKLAND, agreed to.

On clause 40, providing that tithe compositions should be increased or diminished according to the prices of corn during the last seven years, as compared with the prices stated in the certificate thereof, and the annual amount of the rent charges calculated accordingly, and a tithe variation according to the price of corn should be had in place every year in the amount of rent charges, being concluded.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH proposed to omit the spirit clause, on the ground that it would operate in direct violation of the contracts entered into under the Tithe Act, no do respectively introduced by Mr. Goulburn and by Lord Stanley.

The Earl of WICKLOW supported the original clause, as giving a protection to the landlords, whose interests had hitherto been lost sight of, and upon whose estate an additional burden was now thrown, in the consideration of those of the clergy.

Viscount MELBOURNE was of opinion that the clause as it stood would correct the evils of a fixed period of average, and instead of inflicting injury upon members would be beneficial to all parties.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH thought the clause as it stood would create great confusion and injustice. Lord HATHERTON supported the clause, as without it the bill would work a great injustice upon the landlords of Ireland.

The Earl of HARROWBY, in a few words and a loud voice, said, "The bill is a good one, and I support it."

After a few words from the Earl of PLUNKET, Lord LYNCH said, that on law as fixed by the measures of Mr. Goulburn, established under that proposed and Stanley, contracts for compositions into for 21 years, and he would ask what justice, could this house set aside and contracts so entered into (for parties to such engagements were entitled to the bargain they had made).

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that struck out as he had moved, it was being up the report to propose the clause with a view to the protection of the understood of parties now under and to extend the same to the rest of this bill.

Lord LYNCH said that it would impose upon the clergy of 1 loss of 16 per cent.

After a short explanation in a conversation between the Earl of WICKLOW and Lord Stanley, the house divided upon the question, when there appeared—

Content.....

Not content.....

Majority against the clause.....

The clauses, up to clause 60 inclusive, without discussion.

Upon clause 61 being read, which the next vacancy of the church of the there are not more than 50 members church, such church may be sequestered of a clergyman shall be made in tenant in Council shall think fit; any period of sequestration the profits and all arrears which may have accrued, shall pass whatsoever be vested in the sequestrators, who shall have all the remedies thereof that had belonged to the incumbent.

The Earl of HADDINGTON said attention of their lordships to this clause which followed it, to clause 88 inclusive by which a most deadly blow was tantent religion in Ireland. It was move, as an amendment, that the clause inclusive, should be struck out of the bill then read clause 61; by clause that where there were no members church, the occasional duty should neighbouring minister. Where the tenant inhabitants, less than the number of members of the neighbouring church, the occasional duty should be fixed at £5. in the year. The number that with a less number of resident parish church than 50, and where a pointed, and where there might be of worship, a sum not exceeding £10 for the erection of a place of worship exceeding £15 a year should be paid would not offer one word of comment authorized the commissioners to let a or any portion of glebe houses or land as any resident curate might desire 70th, 71st, and 72d, empowered the pay off charges, and recover sums due to benefices. The next clause authorized

a parish having less than 50 Protestants included by imploring their lordships by all they held from any union in which it had been—by the gratitude they owed to that establishment which provided that incomes from under which they had imbibed their Christian service had not been performed principles and knowledge—whose consolations they derived under the Church Temporalities to receive, and whose full efficacy they would not to the purposes of the present bill to experience at the parting hour of existence, and to the reduction of benefices give their consent to a measure which would destroy the duty, so that no blue Protestant church without satisfying the poor Roman Catholics below £300. The next Catholic, which starved the meritorious ministers of the 64th, which provided that God's truth without adding to the comforts of those engaged in diffusing religious instruction of different kinds—a measure, in a word, of which it was not too much to say, that it commented with spoliation and sacrilege, and must end in ruin, confusion, and dismay. (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE maintained that, notwithstanding all the references in the speech of the right rev. prelate to Protestants and Protestantism in Ireland, they were bound to consult for the general benefit of the whole population, the King's subjects in that country, which in the immense numerical majority were Catholic. The present condition of the Protestant church establishment in Ireland was such, that it was impossible without some such measure as this to give satisfaction to the people. In conclusion the noble marquis warned their lordships not to mutilate this bill, or pass it in a shape in which they knew after the deliberate resolution of the other house of Parliament, it could not become the law of the land. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of WINCHILSEA reprobated the measure as an attack not only against the Irish church but against the Protestant religion in the country. It would have been a more honourable and manly course at once to declare that the destruction of that establishment was the real object of the bill.

The Marquis of CONYNGHAM defended the measure as necessary to the support of the clergy and the maintenance of Protestantism in Ireland.

Lord PLUNKET deprecated the tone of the speech which had been made by the right rev. prelate, and particularly the attacks which he directed against the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. That was not the course he should adopt. On the contrary, he was ready to bear testimony to the character and merit of that most exemplary and deserving body of men. With respect to the charge of spoliation, he would maintain that it was nothing less than a diversion of the Protestant funds; it was a restitution of the Protestant funds to its original purposes. Were they to be charged with doing an injury to the State and with bringing ruin upon the church, because they applied some portion of its funds to purposes for which they were originally intended? He would deny that there was anything in the Church Temporalities Act importing that no change was ever to be made in that arrangement (hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches)—he would assert that it was never considered as a final irrevocable act. The Roman Catholics of the present day were very different to what they were 100 years ago. In fact they were quite Protestants comparatively. He wished to God that persons would be more disposed to turn their minds, not to the differences, but to the resemblances between the two religions. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of LONDON, in explanation, said that he had, in speaking of the designs of the Catholic prelate, attributed nothing to motive; he had only said that they had shown a spirit of bitter hostility to the Protestant church, and a determination to subvert it if possible.

The Earl of RODEN begged to ask Lord Plunket what had induced him to change his opinion on this question? It was very true that the noble lord had eulogized the clergymen of the Irish church, and declared that some of them were an honour to their religion and their country; but he had almost in the same breath called some of them robbers of the church.

Lord PLUNKET had never applied this term to the individual gentlemen, who could only follow the system they found established.

The Earl of RODEN thanked the noble and learned lord for setting him right. He, however, referred their lordships to a speech made by the noble and learned lord in 1824 on this very subject. The language held by Mr. Plunket in 1824, being the language which he (Lord Roden) would take the liberty of adopting as his own in 1835. He trusted that the decision to which that house would come to-night would show to the country, and to Europe at large, that their lordships were not to be browbeaten and overpowered by those who would overturn everything. If their lordships fell, they would fall in protecting the Protestant religion and the Protestant faith, which was now to be destroyed by faction. He thought it would be very hard to convince their lordships, and to convince the country, that by striking off 861 ministers from the body of the Irish clergy they were enlarging the means of extending the Protestant religion.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE was most anxious to maintain the church of England as an establishment in Ireland. There would belong to the church under the bill £414,000 a year; that was the utter destitution in which the Protestant church of Ireland would be left! Every beneficed member of the church would, under the present bill, have a much larger income on the average than every beneficed clergyman in England.

Lord BROUGHAM said that, concurring with his noble friend at the head of the government, and also his noble friend who had last addressed the house, he did not think it necessary to give a single reason in addition for his vote in its favour. The bill, if their lordships persisted in altering it, must go back to the place from whence it came, there to be dealt with according to the forms of law. What, he would ask their lordships, would be the consequence of their rejecting this clause? Would it not be inflicting one of the most cruel curses that could possibly be imagined on the pious individuals whom their lordships declared their readiness to protect? They were now sending back this bill to the House of Commons, there to be flung out; and at the same moment in which they were consigning themselves to the admiration of the country with hollow professions of friendship for those whom they were in point of fact abandoning; they were leaving those objects of their professed friendship to the tender mercies of a process out of the Exchequer in Ireland. Their lordships were about to agree that evening to a vote which would at once cut off the collection of tithes for the future, and enforce a debt connected with it for the past. (Cheers from the Ministerial Benches.) He told their lordships that they had done already either too much or too little. (Hear, hear.) If any robbery were committed by this bill, the same species of robbery had been committed by the Church Temporalities Bill. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships might succeed to-night in striking out these clauses, and succeed they probably would. They might also succeed to-morrow night in making alterations equally mortal to the Municipal Reform Bill. But their success would be over with the occasion which produced it.

After some further observations from the Marquis of WESTMATH, the Earl of WICKLOW, and Lord HA THERTON, Viscount MELBOURNE said that this question had

been ably discussed already by his noble friends on both sides. It was right, however, that their lordships should understand distinctly the situation in which they were going to place the clergy of Ireland, and the country at large, by the vote to which they seemed inclined that night to come. It was only right that they should contemplate the consequences of their own actions, and that they should be led to consider with proper feelings of regard and humanity the destitute situation in which they were about to leave the Protestant clergy of Ireland by their decision on those clauses. (hear, hear.) A noble lord had told the house, that it was their peculiar province to render this defective bill more perfect—that there were in the bill two parts, one good, the other objectionable—that their lordships ought to erase the objectionable part, and then throw upon the government the responsibility of proceeding with the other part. (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) Now the two parts of the bill which the noble lord proposed to separate, had been deliberately united by the House of Commons. (hear, hear.) They were connected, too, by reason and by common sense; they were united and cognate, and it was impossible to settle one of them in any manner that would be satisfactory to the people of England and of Ireland, without settling the other at the same time (hear, hear). "I shall therefore conclude," said Lord Melbourne, "by saying, that if your lordships shall carry this vote, as I expect that you will, if you shall determine to leave these clauses out of the bill, I will not be a party to proceeding further with it—(great cheering from the Ministerial benches)—and I shall decline to send it back to the House of Commons in a shape which would compel that house, both in form and in principle, to reject it entirely. (Cheers from the same quarter.)"

The Duke of WELLINGTON begged to say one word. The noble viscount had stated what his intention was, in case their lordships should agree to reject this clause from the bill. They had also heard from the noble and learned lord a very exaggerated statement of the consequences of the vote to which their lordships, he believed, were about to come, upon the unfortunate persons who were the objects of this bill. He (the Duke of Wellington) earnestly entreated their lordships, notwithstanding the statements of the noble and learned lords, to agree in the motion of his noble friend. The noble viscount had told their lordships that the two parts of this bill, one of which their lordships were as ready to accept as they were to reject the other, were intimately connected together by reason and common sense. Now he had listened with attention to all the arguments which had been urged on this subject, and he had not been able to trace the connexion between them. He had looked into all the accounts which had been laid upon their table, and he must say, that having seen the degree of spoliation which was to be carried into execution under this bill, and having taken into his calculation every shilling that could be screwed and extracted from the income of these unfortunate clergymen, the whole amount to be procured from them, and that, too, after trenching upon the funds devoted to other purposes by another act of parliament, would not leave a surplus of more than 40,000*l.*—and this, too, after all that the noble marquis (Lansdowne) had spoken respecting the enormous amounts of the receipts of the clergy. The whole of those receipts, if distributed equally among the clergy of the established church of Ireland, would not give each clergyman on an average 300*l.* a year. (Hear, hear.) The noble viscount had told their lordships on a former occasion, that he was entitled to their support now, because he had announced to them his intentions on this subject at an early period of the session, and because they had given him their support during the progress and continuance of the session. Undoubtedly their lordships had given the noble viscount that support; he had himself done every thing in his power to advance and promote the business of government. (Hear, hear.) He had, however, opposed the administration on this bill, and also on another bill, for no other reason than that he felt that it was his duty to give his opposition to those measures. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He should be sorry, very sorry, if the noble viscount should persist in his resolution not to carry this measure into execution, in case the decision went against him that night. (Cries of Hear from the Opposition.) His desire was to give the noble viscount every support in carrying the king's business into execution, but the noble viscount had no right to expect from him that he should fail in performing his duty to his Majesty and to his country, in the prominent situation which it was his fortune to occupy in parliament. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he must say, that considering the manner in which this measure had been brought forward in the other house of parliament (cries of hear from the Opposition benches) and all that had passed in that assembly upon this subject, it was not fair that the responsibility of danger arising from the rejection of this measure should be thrown upon those whom a sense of duty compelled to vote against it. (hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM observed, it would be perfectly nugatory to go on, if this amendment were carried. This was a money clause, and any alteration in its form would destroy the bill, according to the well-known regulations of the House of Commons.

Lord LYNCHURST assured their lordships that it was not a money clause.

Lord DUNCANNON.—Was the noble duke aware of the effect which would be produced by striking these clauses out of the bill? The loss of them would place the collection of tithes under severer enactments than those which existed at present. (Hear, hear.)

The house then divided.

Contents..... 138

Non-contents..... 41

Majority for the amendment... —97

The clauses were then struck out, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.—Mr. BROWN took the oath and his seat.

Mr. SINCLAIR presented petitions from Scotland, in favour of the Church of Scotland Bill.

Mr. OSWALD presented a petition from Glasgow, in favour of the Corporation Reform Bill; also a petition from the carpenters in Glasgow, for the repeal of the newspaper tax.

Mr. V. SMITH presented a petition from the town of Northampton, with 2,500 signatures, approving of the bill which the house had passed for the reform of corporations, expressing their alarm that it would be returned in a mutilated state from the other house, and hoping that in such a case the house would reject it in order to pass a better bill next session. (Hear.) This petition had been adopted at a public meeting; it was one of the largest meetings ever held in Northampton.

Colonel VERNER presented ten petitions from various parts of Ireland, against the Irish Church Bill. He also presented a petition from members of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, complaining that the inquiry before the committee on Orange Lodges had been partial and one-sided, praying therefore that a full and impartial enquiry into the nature, character, and extent of the Orange Society in Ireland should be granted to them, and for that purpose the committee should resume its labours next session. He was sure that such a request would not be refused to a body of men distinguished for their loyalty and good conduct.

Mr. RUTHVEN thought they had had enquiry enough already; they had certainly more than they seemed to like. He would have no objection, however, to carrying the enquiry to any extent the petitioners pleased, provided the public money was not uselessly spent in such an investigation. During the late enquiry many persons got summoned when it was never intended to examine, and who actually lived while over here on the allowance given to witnesses.

A desultory conversation took place on the subject of a petition from Dublin, in which Mr. JACKSON, Mr. RUTHVEN, Mr. O'CONNELL, and other members took part.

Mr. C. RULLER availed himself of an opportunity to correct a misstatement made by him on a former occasion, respecting the *Times* newspaper, the circulation of which, it appeared from the returns, was more than double that previously stated by him.

The Parochial Workhouses Bill went through a committee, as also did the Dublin Police Bill.

GLASS DUTIES BILL.

Mr. S. RICE, on the question of receiving the report, said that the reduction of the duty and the drawback would come into operation next quarter.

The report was brought up, and the bill was re-committed.

STAMP AND ASSESSED TAXES ACT.

On the bringing up of the report on the abovenamed bill,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he had adopted the suggestion made on a former evening, for the reduction of stamps on life insurances of small amount. He proposed to reduce the rate thus:—On a policy of £50, the stamp to be 2*s.* 6*d.*; on £100, 4*s.*; and so on in proportion up to £500, where the reduction would stop.

The report was received, the bill was re-committed. The Slave Trade (Sardinia) Bill and the Slave Trade (Denmark) Bill were severally read a second time.

The Lords' amendments to the Polls at Elections Bill were agreed to.

The house then went into committee on the

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.

Several clauses were agreed to, after being subjected to various verbal amendments.

Clause 49 being proposed, which, as we collected, declares that the right of voting shall vest in £10. freeholders, having a beneficial interest to that amount in the produce of land.

Mr. R. PLUNKET moved that the clause be expunged from the bill.

Mr. O'LOUGHLIN supported the clause.

Lord CLEMENTS proposed, by way of amendment, that the meaning of the words "beneficial interest" should be more clearly defined.

Sir W. FOLLETT said, that if this bill as it stood passed into a law, not merely £10. occupiers, or 40*s.* tenants, but every person who held land in Ireland would be entitled to a vote. Now the object of the bill proposed to be, that freeholders in Ireland should be *condemned* the same as freeholders in England, but the clause prevented this. It would produce very nearly universal suffrage in Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL supported the clause.

After a few words from Colonel PERCEVAL and Lord CLEMENTS,

Lord MORPETH said that he had no objection to the amendment of his noble friend (Lord CLEMENTS) to define the meaning more strictly.

After one or two words from Mr. WALKER, Lord SANDON, and Mr. S. O'BRIEN,

Sir W. FOLLETT remarked, that the noble lord might, if he pleased, give votes to £50. leaseholders in Ireland, but he ought not to give them to persons holding land at a rack rent, and then call them freeholders, which they certainly were not. The present clause attempted by a side wind (hear, hear,) to do away with the law by which £10. freeholders were admitted to vote.

After some further observations, the clause, with Lord CLEMENTS' amendment, was then agreed to without a division; as was another amendment to the effect that every vote under the act should be determined by the judge at *Nisi Prius* or of the assize, without empanelling a jury.

The question was then put, that the clause as amended stand part of the bill.

Ayes..... 69

Noes..... 37

Majority for the clause..... —42

Mr. O'LOUGHLIN proposed a declaratory clause, giving power to adjourn the polling in case of violence. —Agreed to.

Mr. FRENCH said, "And whereas it is fit and expedient that convenient places should be appointed in each county for taking the poll, so that if possible no person shall have more than 10 miles to travel from the property in respect of which he shall claim to vote."

Lord MORPETH said he did not rise to oppose the principle of this amendment, because he was rather inclined to agree to it, but still he was not prepared in the present instance to accede to it.

Mr. JENKINSON, Mr. JONES, and Mr. RUTHVEN made a few observations.

Mr. O'CONNELL opposed the amendment, on the ground that by multiplying the number of polling places the expense of county elections would be rendered exceedingly expensive instead of cheap.

For the amendment..... 29

Against it..... 60

Majority against the amendment... —31

Mr. O'CONNELL moved a clause to the effect that any person who shall have been admitted a freeman since the 31st of March, 1831, or shall hereafter be admitted, every such person shall be deemed by such revising barrister to be an honorary freeman, unless such right shall have been allowed and acted upon within 20 years next before the said 31st of March, 1835, and unless such right is of such a nature as to be capable of being enforced by *mandamus* or otherwise in a court of law; which was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN obtained leave to report, and the house resumed.

The Instruments of Sardinia Bill was reconsidered in committee, and the report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

BERRY ELECTION.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, on the resumption of the adjourned debate of the Kerry election petition, said, that no useful purpose could have been answered by their presentation. In conclusion, he asserted the facts that the statements contained in the petition were wholly unfounded.

Mr. MULLINS confirmed the statements of the preceding speaker.

Mr. O'CONNELL suggested that no more attention had been paid to such a piece of ignorant misstatement—such an outrage of common sense. As to the attacks made upon himself he utterly despised them.

Colonel PERCEVAL defended the Knight of Kerry generally, and contended that there were many reasons why he should not have taken any other course than which he had adopted, and amongst the number was the expense attendant on any other proceeding. The petitions were laid upon the table.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

An interesting discussion upon the clauses of this bill took place, in which Sir W. FOLLETT, Dr. LUSHINGTON, and Mr. WARBURTON expressed their views of the subject; the details of which we have not space to insert.

LECTURES PUBLICATION BILL.

Mr. WAKLEY spoke against the second reading, and said that the object of the bill seemed to be to shield public lectures from public observation and criticism.

The LORD ADVOCATE said that the principle of the bill was merely that lectures should be equally protected, as books and other literary property.

Mr. WARBURTON knew no abstract right of property in these cases. The public good was the only test. The bill was read a second time.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S COMPENSATION BILL.

Upon the motion of Mr. TULK for the second reading of this bill, Mr. V. SMITH presented a petition from the Directors of the East India Company, praying to be heard by Counsel.

It was agreed that Counsel be heard before the second reading.

A select committee was appointed to prepare the Militia Estimates.

TUESDAY.—The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Militia Staff Reduction Bill, the Polls at Elections Bill, the Larceny Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Paymaster-General Bill, the Prison Regulation Bill, and several private bills.

It was agreed that the House should go into committee on the Islington Market Bill, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Lord ASHBURTON rose to present a petition from the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, against the Imprisonment for Debt Bill. Although he had collected from his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) that the bill was not likely to pass in the present session, still this petition was so extremely well drawn up, and the subject was so ably treated, that he recommended it to the serious attention of their lordships. Indeed he would say, that no question could be more ably argued than this one was by the gentlemen who had signed the petition. Every member of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, supported the petition. The second petition against the passing of this bill was signed by 2,000 tradesmen in the city of Westminster, whose residences were all appended to their names.

Lord LYNCHURST said, he had to present a petition from the merchants and tradesmen of Kingston-upon-Thames to the same effect, and having the same prayer as the petitions which had been just presented by the noble baron. He had strictly looked into the bill, and he felt that, from the intricacy and difficulty of the subject, it would be impossible that it could in the present session of Parliament be passed into a law.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that his opinion as to the respectability of the petitioners, and the attention to which their representations were entitled, agreed entirely with what had fallen from the noble lords by whom those petitions were presented. As to the individuals who had been alluded to by his noble and learned friend who spoke last—the tradesmen of Westminster—they were indeed a most respectable body of men. Statements coming from such sources deserved, and they really would command, the most serious attention. The course admitted, was of the utmost importance. It would, as it is, effect a greater change than had ever been made in the law of this country. What he should suggest would be, that the bill should be taken up by that house in the next session of Parliament. No bill, he conceived, could be more proper for their lordships' consideration than one which went to alter the law of debtor and creditor.

The Duke of RICHMOND concurred entirely in thinking that the bill ought to be postponed.

Lord ASHBURTON said, the petitioners themselves admitted that the present state of the law was unsatisfactory, and demanded alteration; but they complained that the bill which had been passed by the Commons made the law worse than it was before.

After some further observations from Lords Brougham and LYNCHURST, the conversation ended.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS presented a petition from Wells and its vicinity, for the protection of the established church.

Lord LYNCHURST presented a petition from the corporation of Kingston-upon-Thames, complaining of the report of the municipal corporation commissioners, also a petition from the corporation of Youghal, in the county of Cork, against the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the ward of Bishopsgate in favour of the Municipal Corporations Bill.

Lord KENYON presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin against the 9th clause of the Irish Church Bill.

The Earl of DEVON moved that the House resolve itself into a committee on the Weights and Measures Bill.

The Marquis of SALISBURY was of opinion, that the bill could not go through the House at so late a period of the session. The measure was one of a very important nature, for it went to alter the whole system of weights and measures. His lordship entered into the subject in detail and concluded by expressing his opinion, that the best course would be to enquire very fully into the subject next session.

The Earl of DEVON pointed out the necessity of screening to the measure, and expressed a hope that the bill would be suffered to go through a committee of the whole house.

The Marquis of SALISBURY said, if their lordships sent the bill to a committee up stairs, he should be prepared with his evidence.

The Duke of RICHMOND said, if the present bill were not now passed, the farmers and tradesmen who had purchased the prescribed weights and measures would be put to a great and useless expense.

The bill was, as we understood, referred to a committee up stairs.

The Special Constables Bill and the Duties on Woods Collection Bill went through committee, as did the Insolvent Courts Bill.

The Excise Incorporation (Scotland) Bill and the Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill were read a second time.

The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from the inhabitants of Wareham, in favour of the Municipal Corporation Bill.

CHARITIES COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the order of the day for the second reading of this bill. The noble marquis prefaced his motion by a few words.

Lord LYNCHURST observed, that the object of this bill was to appoint 30 commissioners to inquire into the state of public charities in England and Wales. Of these commissioners out of the 30 not less than 20 were to receive fixed salaries. This bill had originated in the report of a committee of the other house of parliament. Their lordships had not before them any of the evidence, and the bill, brought into the Commons, had passed without any discussion. In the absence of all reasons for passing the bill, he could not at the end of the present session consent to a measure which appointed twenty paid commissioners to examine into the state of public charities in England and Wales.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, he had stated that it was not his wish to press this bill. He had felt that the appointment of so large a number of paid commissioners was likely to attract the notice of their lordships. He should therefore propose that the bill be rejected.

Lord BROUGHAM thought that it might perhaps be as well that his noble and learned friend should give notice of his intention to make this motion the day after to-morrow.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, it was then ordered that the order of the day for the second reading of this bill be discharged, and that a message be sent to the Commons for a copy of the report on which it was founded.

Lord BROUGHAM presented two petitions from the workmen of Glasgow and Greenock against Arrestment of Wages (Scotland) Bill.

After a few words from the Earl of Rosslyn, the bill was read a second time.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL.

On the motion of Viscount MELBOURNE this bill was ordered to be recommitted.

In committee.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that the operation of the clause would be to leave certain parts and districts, which were separate from corporate towns, under the jurisdiction of the county in which they were situated. Besides the corporate towns, there were others under the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. He wished to preserve to the Cinque Ports their ancient jurisdiction; and with that object he should now propose to insert three clauses in the bill.

Lord LYNCHURST was of opinion, that from the complicated nature of the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, those ports ought to be excepted, and another bill introduced next session.

After some further conversation Lord LYNCHURST suggested, that the clauses ought to be inserted at the end of the bill.

The Duke of WELLINGTON concurred in the suggestion, and therefore withdrew the clauses for the present.

The Earl of DEVON, on the 15th clause, proposed as an amendment, that in all corporate towns divided into more than four wards, any resident voter possessing property to the amount of £1,000, should be eligible to serve as town councillor, and in towns with less than four wards or without wards, a person possessing £500, estate should be eligible.

The amendment was put and carried.

In clauses 39, 40, 43, and 50, some verbal amendments were agreed to.

On the motion of Lord LYNCHURST, the clause imposing a penalty on those elected to office refusing to serve, was re-inserted, the penalty being reduced to £100.

On the 59th clause, Lord LYNCHURST proposed as an amendment, that the town-clerks should hold their office as heretofore, for life, or during good behaviour, which was in practice the same thing.

Lord BROUGHAM complained of the course pursued by his noble and learned friend in bringing down this destructive amendment at the last. It would be difficult after the alderman's clause had passed to make the measure worse or more distasteful to the persons it was proposed to conciliate. He knew there was no use in opposing amendment. It would, let him say or do what he might, be carried against him by the usual majority—by three to one. He regretted, therefore, that so much time had been lost. In conclusion, he said, that he hoped the people of England would know who it was that gave them this bill, and who it was that offered them the other.

Lord LYNCHURST observed, that his noble and learned friend said their lordships were inaccessible to argument. His noble friend had not tempted them with a single argument, or any thing wearing the semblance of an argument.

Viscount MELBOURNE considered that their lordships were in some degree pledged that there should have been no further alteration.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought that the town-clerk ought to be under the control of the council. The committee then divided.

A lengthened discussion took place, in which the Earl of WICKLOW, Lord WHARNCLIFFE, Lord BROUGHAM, and Lord LYNCHURST took part.

For the clause	104
Against it	36
Majority	68

Lord LYNCHURST moved another clause, for the purpose of limiting the patronage of church livings vested in corporations to such of the council as shall be members of the church of England.

Lord BROUGHAM contended that in consistency they were bound to impose a test for the purpose of excluding dissenters.

The Bishop of LONDON said, it appeared that churchmen were as five to one; but still it was of great importance to guard specially against the evil apprehended, and that a great many livings had come into the possession of corporations expressly on the ground that dissenters would not be allowed to interfere.

Lord PLUNKET denied that there was any political combination of the sort stated among the dissenters, and he deeply lamented the very unfounded imputations fastened on them by the right reverend prelate.

The Bishop of LONDON declared that he had said nothing of the great body of dissenters, but that among them there was a considerable number who were rather to be considered as a political than a religious party; and he repeated that assertion, because the experience of every day proved it.

Lord HOLLAND did not mean to deny that there was some political feeling among the dissenters of the country. Part of them had considerable political feeling; but it was no reproach to them under a free constitution.

Lord PLUNKET disclaimed any thing like personal attack on the right rev. prelate, whose talents he admired and whose principles he esteemed. His lordship dilated on the subject of the discussion, and was followed by Lord BROUGHAM, Lord LYNCHURST, and other noble lords, when the clause was put and agreed to.

The remaining clauses were agreed to without opposition. After some further discussion as to the day to be appointed for the third reading of the bill, the report was ordered to be brought up on Thursday.

TUESDAY, Aug. 22.—Mr. WILKS moved the order of the day for the house going into committee on the Public Carriages (Metropolis) Bill.

After some observations from members,

Mr. WILKS at first expressed his intention to press the bill, but consented to postpone it to Tuesday, till which day he also put off the Steam Vessels (Thames) Bill.

The reports on the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill, and on the Customs' Duties' Acts Bill, were respectively brought up and agreed to, and the bills ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Dublin Police Bill, and the Piers (Ireland) Bill, were reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

The Stamps and Assessed Taxes Bill was read a second time.

The Marriage Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Slave Trade (Denmark) and the Slave Trade (Sardinia) Bills went through committee.—Report to-morrow.

The house went into committee on the Lecture Compensation Bill, which Lord J. RUSSELL wished to assimilate to the laws of authorship, and Mr. WAKLEY proposed a clause of exceptions for public lectures, on which the house divided.

Mr. Buckingham's Compensation Bill was read a second time. Counsel heard on behalf of the East India Company, and after Sir J. Hobhouse had expressed his opposition, further consideration was postponed.

The Glass Duties' Repeal Bill and the Dominica Indemnity Bill were (we understood) read a third time and passed.

Lord G. BENTINCK presented a petition from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, praying for the equalization of duties on all the productions of the East Indies imported into this country.

Mr. POTTER presented a petition from Wigan, and Mr. WILKS another from Wareham, in favour of the Corporations Bill.

After attending the House of Lords to hear the royal assent given to several bills, the house adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.—The Tithe on Turnips Bill was read a second time.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved the second reading of the Tithe Recovery Bill. The object of which was to facilitate the recovery of tithe to the amount of £10, by process before two justices. The second part of the bill was to relieve members of the Society of Friends from the oppression which, under the existing system, they might be subjected to. The bill was read a second time.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said he was induced to bring the subject of Spain before their lordships in consequence of the situation in which a large body of his fellow countrymen were placed, who were unfortunately engaged in the civil warfare which was now raging in that country. He would contend that his Majesty's government, by their extraordinary conduct, had embarked this country in a system of war that was most disgraceful and dishonourable.

Viscount MELBOURNE could not, however, admit that Spain was in such a situation, or in such a position, as the noble marquis had described. He very well knew that that country was agitated by two great parties—the one in favour of Don Carlos, and the other espousing liberal sentiments, and advocating the interests of the Queen. He believed that the cause was supported by a great majority of the weight, the property, the authority, and the intelligence of the country.

The Earl of CARNARVON believed that many persons, who in the first instance wavered about joining the expedition to Spain, would have shrunk altogether from the project if they had imagined that they would be treated as common felons and outlaws when they arrived in that country. He believed that many individuals had proceeded to Spain, trusting to the expression of the noble viscount's belief with respect to the authenticity of the decree.

An interesting but lengthened discussion ensued, in which Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of CUMBERLAND, and other Peers took part.

Lord DUNCANNON in moving the second reading of the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill briefly stated the objects and the changes it proposed in the present system. By the present bill it was proposed that there should be one general inspector of police for all Ireland with a salary of £1,000, a-year; the deputy at £600, a-year; and there should be an officer, called a sub-inspector, in each county, with a salary of £300, a-year.

The Earl of RODEN objected to the bill on the ground of its taking the appointments out of the hands of the magistrates, who were a most excellent and fearless body of men. It was an object to make country gentlemen resident on their estates in Ireland, but this would not tend to accomplish it.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE defended the bill.

Lord FARNHAM supported the amendment. He thought the present state of the police a good one, and he would let it remain as it was.

The Earl of WICKLOW said that if there were no police force at present in Ireland, he should prefer the plan now proposed to the existing law, though he admitted the present force to be efficient; but there were some parts of the proposed plan which he greatly admired.

Lord FITZGERALD said, that when the measure was first introduced, he had supported the vesting the appointment of the constables, not in the magistrates, but in the Crown; but it had been given to the magistrates, and it worked well.

Lord GLENELG supported the bill, and defended his consistency in supporting that part of it which he had opposed in 1822, on the ground of the altered state of circumstances in Ireland.

The Earl of HADDINGTON bore testimony to the good conduct and efficient state of the police in Ireland.

After a few words from Lord DUNCANNON and Lord CARRERY, the house divided—

For the second reading	39
Against it	51
Majority	12

The Sheriffs (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Savings Banks (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.—The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock, but there being only 38 members present the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.—The Dublin Police Bill, the Instruments of Saine (Scotland) Bill, and the Glass Duties Bill, were severally read a first time.

On the motion of the Duke of Devonshire, the Tithe on Turnips Bill and the Tithe Recovery Bill severally went through committee.

Lord BROUGHAM presented several petitions. On the motion of Viscount DUNCANNON, the Sheriff's (Ireland) Bill, after a discussion, went through committee.

The Hereditary Revenues (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY BILL.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE brought up the report, and moved that it be received.

Lord KENYON said that some of the noble lords had met for no less than 41 days, and had been occupied by a very large number of peers. The noble lord observed, that on the division which took place in committee, there were 33 for the bill, and 21 against it. Of the majority of 33, 12 appeared to have attended for the first time on that day. He moved that the report be taken into further consideration that day three months.

Lord CARRERY supported the bill, because he thought the Great Western Railway likely to be attended with greater advantages than could be expected from the Basing line.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH said that the access of the Great Western Railway to London would be difficult and inconvenient, while that of the Southampton railway was easy and advantageous. It was proposed that the former should unite with the Birmingham railway at a distance of three miles from London, and the access to the metropolis would be rendered difficult by the numerous locks of the Regent's canal, while the Southampton line would terminate at the Thames at Nine Elms, than which no locality could be more convenient or better adapted for the purpose.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, as chairman of the committee, had heard the 42 days' evidence, and four speeches of counsel for 11, 8, 6, and 44 hours (laughter). The truth of the matter was, that this was a contest between two rival lines. Parliament passed a bill last year, authorizing a railroad from London to Southampton, and the company then proposed to carry the line from Basing to Bristol. The Great Western Railway Bill was thrown out last year on the second reading, although almost all the principal merchants of Bristol, Gloucester, &c. had subscribed to the scheme. Lord BROUGHAM followed.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY supported the bill, as being of great importance to Ireland.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND'S opposition to this bill arose from his connexion with that part of the country which was to be cut up by this railroad.

The Earl of CARNARVON expressed his regret that peers of England had voted in behalf of this report, who had neither heard nor read a word of the evidence.

Content 50—Not Content 28—Majority 22.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

Viscount MELBOURNE, in moving that the report be received, said that he begged to guard himself most explicitly against being supposed to give any sanction or any approbation to the amendments which their lordships had thought proper to introduce into this bill. In his opinion, those amendments had greatly diminished the benefits of the bill as originally brought up from the House of Commons. Considering the great importance of this bill, and the equal importance that the question to which it related should be settled, if possible—considering that the feelings of the country had been increased by the sudden and unexpected manner in which the opposition to this measure had been raised in this house, and by the alterations which had been made by their lordships—he repeated, considering all these important elements, he was, for one, not disposed to offer any obstacles in the way of now receiving those amendments. He would not now say more, than that he should move to omit these amendments on the bringing up of the report; and upon the qualification clause, and that relating to the aldermen for life, he should feel it his duty to take the sense of the house.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that when he voted for the second reading of this bill, he had done so only in the hope that their lordships would render such amendments as would induce a beneficial measure to this country. He was now ready to agree to the report. The noble lord then recapitulated the principal alterations which had been made in this bill since it came from the other house; and concluded by observing that this course their lordships had acted as the real friends of the people, in making those improvements full, consistent, and constitutional conservative reform.

After some angry discussion the question was put that the report be received and carried, and the report brought up.

Viscount MELBOURNE said he would proceed at once to that part of the bill which was its most objectionable feature, which was the greatest innovation upon its principle, and which was the cause of the greatest alarm to the country, tainting and infecting, as it did, the whole of the new constitution which was imposed by the bill into the corporate bodies of the country, he meant the election of aldermen for life, and the retention of the present members of corporations, as enacted by the 6th clause. He begged to move in that clause the omission of the word "alderman." If his omission was agreed to, he should move also the omission of the 25th, 26th, and 27th clauses, of which the last enacted that the first body of alderman under the bill should be elected from the present body.

The house then divided on the question that the word "alderman" be retained in the clause.

Content	160
Not Content	89

Majority against Ministers 71

Lord MELBOURNE moved the rejection of the amendment to the 39th clause of the bill.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Lord LYNCHURST moved a clause to the effect that aldermen and town councillors should every three years make a declaration that they possessed, either in personal or real estate, or in both, the same amount of qualification as when they first took office.—Agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to, as was also another proposed by Lord LYNCHURST, providing that all jurisdictions at present existing in the precincts of cathedrals should be continued.

One or two other amendments, of minor importance, were likewise adopted.

The bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned at 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY.—The SPEAKER took the chair at 12. The Factories Bill, and the Oaths' Abolition Bill, were respectively read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Lords' amendments to the Highways' Acts' Amendment and Consolidation Bill was agreed to.

The Dublin Police Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Glass Duties Bill.

Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill was recommitted, the house resumed, and the report was received, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, August 28th.—The Great Western Railway Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Lord WINDHAM, the Municipal Corporations Bill was read a third time, and sent to the Commons.

The Municipal Corporations Bill was brought from the Lords, and ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on Monday.

The Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of many favours, amongst which we recognize some from old friends whose suggestions will be found not to have been neglected, while their promised contributions will be acceptable to our readers, as conveying much valuable information. We are compelled, from want of space in our present number, to omit several articles to which our Journal is more particularly devoted.

W. Y. We must refer to our next number for the information he requests.

Several papers are now before us, among which the proceedings of the British Association, the Geological Society of London, and the Polytechnic Society of Cornwall, will meet with that attention which their importance demands.

Our first number, from the numerous difficulties attendant upon the arrangement of the varied subjects to which our attention is naturally drawn, is unavoidably less perfect than we could wish. From the novelty of the undertaking, we confidently rely on the good feeling of our readers, to excuse such imperfections as may be apparent, while it will be our utmost endeavour to render the future numbers more consonant with our contemplated designs.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, August 29, 1835.

PERHAPS no subject is deemed more highly important, nor is a greater source of anxiety to an Editor, than the title under which the publication should be issued, and the various subjects to be embodied in its columns, so as to render it at once interesting and instructive. When we reflected on the claims for public support of the numerous papers devoted to politics, the news of the day, scientific and literary subjects, it was not, we must confess, without difficulty that we could determine on such a designation as should convey an adequate idea of the views, plan, and details of our Journal. In deciding on the title of "The MINING JOURNAL, and COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," we were fully impressed with the necessity of inviting the attention of the mining and commercial interests, from the subjects on which we shall have to treat having relation to so many important branches of national industry.

But few words are requisite to illustrate this. Mining is not only a subject of interest to the man of science, but to the capitalist and to the trader. In its operations science must necessarily be consulted; and, immediately connected with geology and mineralogy, it constantly afford matter for reflection, leading the mind as it eminently does to subjects on which to exercise its energies, and render them productive of general benefit.

By the application of capital employment is afforded to thousands, and the results, so far as we have been able to trace them, where caution marked their first steps, and integrity and ability attended their progress, have most generally been productive of returns amply sufficient to satisfy those who have embarked in Mining adventures.

To Mining is the trader of every class, from the merchant and the manufacturer, to the humble shopkeeper, indebted; for coal, iron, timber, &c., as not only applicable to Mining speculations, but as including also the necessities of life.

If we were alone to consider the importance of our metallic products, iron, copper, tin, lead, and other metals it becomes a matter of astonishment that no Journal has ever been published to record discoveries, and the results of labours which might, if registered, have been productive of so much advantage to the interests of society; while it is equally a matter of surprise that, in the absence of any practical work of reference from which information might be collected, we should have arrived at that high station in scientific acquirements to which we may so justly lay claim.

Coal, in the extraction of which so many thousands are employed, affords us not only domestic comforts, but in a country like this where timber is scarce for fuel, is indispensable. If it be so in a domestic point of view, what importance must we attach to our coal-fields! Without it, when we consider for a moment that our Steam Engines, with all their immense improvements, must stand idle—our iron trade, in like manner, being dependent on our Collieries; while the economy with which coal is worked affects materially the success of the concern to which it is applied. The loss of life arising, not from want of experience, but from that of the application of science to operations of this nature, should alone be sufficient to justify the establishment of a medium of communication, through which practical men might transmit the result of their labours, and scientific men the issue of their researches.

The lead trade affords us a striking instance of the necessity of economy as affects Mining operations, Spain having some few years since, from the discoveries made, and the low rate of wages, put a stop to nearly all the lead mines in this country; the price having been depressed from £25. to nearly one-third of that sum.

The iron trade has undergone a depression far more serious than could be well imagined by those not intimately connected with it. In 1824, the price of pig iron may be taken at £11. to £12. per ton, and that of bar iron at £15. to £16.; while within the last two years the same quality of pig iron has been sold at £4s. 6s., and bar iron even at so low a price as £4. 17s. 6d.

To the application of science, the result of imperious necessity—for too little have the sciences been consulted as respects mining operations; is to be solely attributed the present position of the iron trade. At the Clyde works in Scotland, upwards of eight tons of coal were consumed in the manufacture of one ton of pig iron, while at the present moment, from the application of hot air, the quantity does not exceed 2 tons 8 cwt. Here, then, is an illustrative instance of the results of the application of science: hence the desirableness of a publication of this nature.—Mines in the county of Cornwall, abandoned half a century since, have lately been resumed, and are now working with advantage, while ruin must have attended the original proprietors without the advantage of scientific assistance.

The unfolded powers of the steam engine, and the improvements of Watt and other engineers of the present day, to name one of whom, where so much merit is due to all, would be to make an invidious and unjust distinction, have contributed largely to the encouragement of mining operations, and without which much of our wealth might, at this moment, have remained undiscovered. It is not to mining operations that the improvements in the steam engines have been confined. Our manufactures, railways, and, indeed, wherever machinery is applied, are evidences of the importance of practical science. Even as a medium of communication connecting distant places, affording facilities of intercourse, reducing the cost upon the multifarious branches of our manufactures, it conduces, very essentially, to the extension of our national wealth.

To the various COMPANIES, where capitalists are united, a paper of this kind would appear to us as almost indispensable, forming a nucleus of communication on all points of importance to the monied interest.

Considering, then, the various matters to which the columns of this Journal will be devoted, it did appear a question as to our title. As a "Mining Journal" all appeared to us to be embodied in that designation. Our Mines, as affording employment of capital, as giving subsistence to our peasantry, in the extraction of the ores, and in bringing them into a state of reduction—as being the means of the consumption of our imports, timber, tallow, hemp, and many others besides our own products,—as embodying in its operations the consideration of the sciences—Geology, first leading the miner to the strata in which he may expect to find ore, the guiding him in his operations on sudden transitions or changes—Mineralogy, teaching how to discover the existence of the metallic properties of the lode, the various combinations which are met with, their importance and value; of which no stronger evidence need be adduced than the fact that the mines of Cornwall were worked for centuries for tin alone, while copper, in the absence of science, was thrown on one side, as worthless, and that even when the mines were worked for these two metals, all others were supposed to be excluded from the country though the oxides of silver have of late been discovered, and worked to advantage. We may observe that iron ore is now furnished to the works in Wales, from Cornwall, from 12s. to 14s. per ton, which heretofore had been brought from Uverston, at a cost of 25s. per ton. Passing from Cornwall, nearer

home, into the coal district of Staffordshire, we find that to perseverance and geological research are we indebted for the thick coal discovered to so great an extent; which, and the instance of success attendant upon the sinking for coal at Monk Wearmouth, all tend to prove the importance to be attached to the communication of facts connected with geology and mineralogy, through the medium of a journal like the present. To Chemistry, as the hand-maid of science, in carrying into effect the results of mining operations are we more particularly indebted. It would appear then that the title of the Mining Journal is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace them all; and we need hardly add mechanics. Our second title of the Commercial Gazette, requires neither comment nor explanation. It will be for our readers to determine, and whose determination we shall gather by the support we may receive, as to whether our title is well applied, and whether we possess and employ the means of carrying into effect the numerous and important objects which we consider combined in the title of our Journal.

In thus venturing to detail the reasons which prompted us to assume the title of the MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, so as to convey to our readers some idea of our objects, and the contemplated contents of our columns—in putting forward the various topics comprehended in the subject matter to which our attention has been directed—we have been induced to trespass upon our readers to an extent hardly justifiable: still it has afforded us an opportunity of communicating with our subscribers in a way most pleasing to ourselves, as at least we shall stand upon fair ground; and having explained the views and objects of our paper, whether connected with mining or the commercial interests, we leave ourselves to the capitalist, to the scientific world, and to the practical man, to whom we must be indebted for success, for their contributions and support in extending the circulation of a paper intended to be useful to all; and the claims of which for support must be solely based on its utility.

THE FUNDS.

CITY.—FRIDAY EVENING.

For any general or particular view of the prices of British or foreign funds during the week, it will be almost sufficient to refer to the annexed list of quotations. The amount of business and the fluctuations of price (except in Spanish Bonds) having been far from considerable.

Notwithstanding the temporary pressure which it was previously believed would arise on the Consols account day, from the delivery of Consols created by the considerable payments in full made upon the West-India Loan, the range of fluctuations has been remarkably moderate; the highest price for money having been 89½, the lowest 89¼, and the last price this evening 89½. The settlement or account day in Consols passed off with no more than the ordinary amount of business, and the money-market having been easy, owing chiefly to the arrangements made by the Bank to prevent any undue pressure, the continuation or interest upon Consols from 27th August to the next account in October, did not exceed 5-16ths or 2½ per cent for money.

The amount of money already received by the Bank on account of the New Loan is £4,500,000, viz.: £1,500,000, being for the first instalment, and the remainder as payment in full.

With regard to the general character of the English Stock market, as shown more particularly by the transactions liquidated on the settling day, it appears, 1st. That the amount of Consols and Reduced, which had been sold by the contracting parties in anticipation of the Loan, was about £2,500,000; and 2dly, that the public are steadily buyers of English Stock, being less inclined than usual to vest their money in foreign funds, owing to the high prices and the suspicious state of Continental and American politics.

The quantity of business transacted in Foreign Funds during the week has been much less than ordinary. The markets for Dutch, Belgic, Portuguese, and South American having been more particularly in a state of stagnation. The prices of Spanish Bonds, however, have fluctuated very considerably. Cortes Bonds opened on Monday about 37, fell almost immediately to 35½, and recovered the same day, upon the arrival of a second express from Paris to 40, and having fluctuated subsequently between 42 and 40, closed this evening about 41.

A species of panic took place early on Monday produced partly by the heavy sales in the preceding week, (consequent upon the failure of a Spanish House in London, and the distrust which followed on the part of those who had lent money on the security of Spanish Bonds), and partly by the news from Paris, stating the fall in the Spanish Funds which had taken place there in consequence of the revolt of the Urban Guards.

With regard to the prices of Spanish Bonds, the general opinion among the English holders seems to be, that they are worth their present quotation; first, because a heavy fall has taken place since last May, viz. from 70 to 40; and, secondly, because the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the Spanish people is in advance of the Government, in all questions of internal improvement. It is remarked, however, that intelligent Spanish merchants and others residing in this country refrain for the present, from investing their money in Spanish Bonds, although they seem also to believe that after a crisis has taken place in politics, the prices may be expected to advance considerably. The summary of their opinions upon the present state and prospects of Spain appears to be—That the Queen's Government being supported by the

intrigues of the English and French ambassadors at Madrid, (who cannot or will not see that measures which may be called revolutionary are absolutely unnecessary in that country,) has succeeded rather unexpectedly, by the assistance of the regular army, in putting down the opposition of the Urban Guards, and the people of Madrid. That France and England have passed through the fire of great revolutions in the politics and property of church and state, and that moderation and just-millennism are therefore natural and acceptable to them; that such a policy is unsuited to Spain, because she has the task to perform of abolishing consents, selling the lands, and clearing away great existing abuses in the general government of the country. With regard to the recent events at Madrid, they consider the Queen's success more apparent than real; and that in the reaction which must shortly take place, either the Queen and the present ministers must abdicate together, or that she must speedily replace the latter by a ministry composed altogether of the liberal party, and having the entire confidence of the nation. They say that, unlike England, and more particularly unlike France, Madrid, so far from influencing the whole country, in matters of political opinion, is almost entirely ruled by the provinces; that the Urban Guard of Madrid, although put down for the moment, remain of the same opinion, that the powerful provinces of Catalonia, Aragon, Valencia, and Extremadura, have already forced an improved administration and decisive measures against the convents upon their respective Governors, or Captains General; that these provinces in concert with the liberal party in Madrid, have organized Committees, or Juntas, unconnected with the Queen's Government, have embodied militia and raised money, and that the termination will be a movement upon Madrid, if necessary, a dissolution of the Queen's Government, and of the present ministry; that a ministry of liberals will then be formed, by which the provinces will be tranquilized, and the insurrections in Navarre, &c. will be put down.

With regard to the prospects of rise or fall in the price of Consols, it would seem that although as usual there are parties of opposite opinions, the speculators for a fall do not support theirs by any large purchases. On the other hand it is understood that the contractors for the West India Loan and their friends, who are holding considerable quantities of Omnium, are sanguine in their belief that Consols will rise between this and the middle of September, to about 91 or 92, and the Omnium to 4 or 5 per cent premium, on the following grounds, viz.:

1. That the Foreign Exchange, which have been unfavourable to this country for about two years past, are now considerably in favour, that specie will continue to flow in, and that the Bank being relieved from its alarm about the export of specie, will support the money market, instead of creating any pressure upon it.
2. That the public are decidedly buyers of English in preference to foreign stock, which they abstain from more than usual in consequence of both high prices and the suspicious state of politics, and that the parties who are to receive indemnities arising out of the West India Loan will lay out the greater portion in British funds and securities.
3. That the Supplementary Slave Compensation Act, which is now about to receive the royal assent provides that the office of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery is to remain open, contrary to custom, during the long vacation, for the purpose of investing in the funds all the disputed claims on West India estates which have come before the Court of Chancery.

The views by which the speculators for a fall are guided appears to be—

1. That the affairs of France and Spain are in an unsettled state; and that either or both are very likely to give rise to much political embarrassment.
2. That the Camp of Kalisch, and the meeting of northern Sovereigns at Toplitz, will operate unfavourably on public opinion.
3. The unsettled state of political parties, and of great public questions at home, and that under all circumstances it is hardly probable that the parties who are to be indemnified out of the West India Loan, will invest their money at the present prices, and still less if Consols advance, as the contractors expect, to 91 or 92.—The prices close this evening as follows, viz.

ENGLISH FUNDS.		SPANISH FUNDS.	
Consols, money, 89½	4	Dutch do. 3 do. 38½	4
October, 89½	30	Do. 5 do. 101½	2
Exch. Bills, 20s. 22s. pm.		Portuguese do. 5 do. 85½	4
India Bonds, 4s. 6s. pm.		86½	
Bank Stock, 3 do. 3 do.		Do. 3 do. 56½	4
India Stock, 3 do. 3 do.		Spanish Cortes, 3 do. 40½	4
New 3½ pr. Cts. 41½		Do. active 5 do.	
3½ pr. Cts. Red. 17½		Do. deferred, 17½	
3 pr. Cts. Red. 11½		Do. pa. alive, 11½	
Omnium, 9½ pm.		Do. Serip. 19 18½ dis.	
FOREIGN FUNDS.		MEXICAN FUNDS.	
Belgian Bonds, 5 pr. Cts. 31		Columbia, 6 pr. Ct. 3½	
109½		Chili, 6 do. 37 38	
Brazil do. 5 do. 86½ 87		Peru, 6 do. 26½ 27½	
Danish do. 3 do. 7½ 77		Mexico, 6 do. 36 36	

Halley's Comet.—Rome, August 6.—(From the Observatory of the Collegio Romano.)—Yesterday, at about half-past seven, Roman time, Halley's Comet was seen from our observatory, at that part of the heavens which we have calculated according to Damoiseau. Its light was very faint, much resembling that of Biela's Comet. It is near the star Zeta, in Taurus. The approach of the morning, and the clouds which overcast the sky, hardly allowed us time to determine its place with accuracy. Its right ascension we found to be 5 deg. 26 min., and its north declension 22 deg. 17 min.—*Allegemeine Zeitung.*

Rate of Labour.—At a late meeting of the British Association, Mr. Babbage stated that the money amount of wages was not a fair test of the value of labour. He had, when in Italy, employed artisans at 2s. 6d. per day, and it would have been cheaper to have paid English artisans 7s. 6d. a day. Estimated by the value of work done, wages are lower in England than in any other part of the world.

Philosophy.—The following definitions of experimental and natural philosophy were given to us a few days since by a Pearl-street merchant: "Experimental philosophy, is that which is to make a man to discount a note. Natural philosophy is to refuse it."—*New York Star.*

Tin.—The quantity of tin coined in Cornwall and Devon for the year ending 30th June, 1835, was 1,472 blocks of grain tin, and 21,000 of common, making in all 23,772 blocks, being equal to 3,500 tons.—*Gryll's Mining Sheet.*

RAILWAYS.

United States.—In the small state of South Carolina a railway of 150 miles in one continued line is in actual operation. The whole population of the state is scarcely 300,000 souls; wages are 5s. per day, and capital at 7 per cent. interest. Yet private enterprise chiefly has executed this great line, which is now by its success proving practically the truth of the principle long established in the minds of persons that Railways create their own sources of revenue.—*Railway Magazine.*

Dublin and Kingston Railway.—This undertaking, if we may judge from the price which the shares have attained, would appear to be eminently successful. The share, on which £50. has been paid, being now quoted at £108. Here is an instance of the success of a railroad which must in a great degree be dependent on the number of persons who may travel on it principally for pleasure, there being little or no connexion between the two points as to commerce or business.

London and Greenwich Railway.—Considerable activity prevails here, and their work is fast approaching to completion. We shall take an early opportunity of affording our readers a descriptive account, with such particulars of its construction as may be considered generally interesting. Were we to judge from the calculations we have seen of the returns likely to be made, we should decide upon this as being one of the most beneficial modes of investment of this nature. A much less per centage, however, if realized, will doubtless well satisfy the shareholder.

Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.—The whole of the line is not yet completed, but 17 miles have been opened for traffic nearly six months, the revenue arising from which is at the rate of £13,000. per annum, as appears from a statement in the *Sheffield Independent*; while the expenditure in that portion of the work has been about £100,000.—the returns thus yielding a profit of more than 10 per cent. upon the outlay.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

MISCELLANEA.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Fifth Meeting at Dublin.

President.—Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D., Provost of Trinity College. **Vice Presidents.**—Lord Oxnantown; the Rev. William Whewell. **Secretaries.**—W. Rowan Hamilton, Astronomer Royal of Ireland; and the Rev. Humphry Lloyd, Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Treasurer.—T. Henry Orpen, M.D.
Section A: **President.**—Rev. Dr. Robinson. **Vice Presidents.**—Sir Thomas Brisbane; Mr. Bailey. **Secretaries.**—Prof. Hamilton; Prof. Wheatstone. **Mathematics and Physics.**—Philosophy School Trinity College.

Section B: **President.**—Dr. T. Thompson; **Vice Presidents.**—Dr. Dalton; Dr. Barker. **Secretaries.**—Dr. Apjohn; Professor Johnston. **Chemistry and Mineralogy.**—Chemical Schools, Trinity College.

Section C: **President.**—Mr. Griffith. **Vice Presidents.**—Mr. Murchison; Prof. Sedgwick. **Secretaries.**—Captain Portlock; Mr. Torrie. **Geology and Geography.**—Theatre Royal, Dublin Society.

Section D: **President.**—Dr. Allman. **Vice Presidents.**—Dr. Daubeny; Prof. Graham. **Secretaries.**—Mr. Curtis; Dr. Litton. **Zoology and Botany.**—Board Room, Royal Dublin Society.

Section E: **President.**—Dr. Pritchard. **Vice Presidents.**—Dr. Collis; Surgeon General Crampton. **Secretaries.**—Dr. Harrison; Dr. Hart. **Anatomy and Medicine.**—Council Room, Royal Irish Academy.

Section F: **President.**—Mr. Babbage. **Vice Presidents.**—Colonel Sykes; Rev. E. Stanley. **Secretaries.**—Mr. Greg; Dr. Longfield.

We have been compelled to defer Professor Hamilton's very interesting address until next week.

Coal of Fifeshire and Edinburgh.—Upon the authority of Mr. Landale and Mr. Bald, it appears that in Fifeshire there are 29 beds of coal, of the united thickness of 119 feet; and that in the Edinburgh district there are from 26 to 29 beds, of the thickness of 109 feet.

Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden.—From a communication made by Mr. Lyell to the British Association, being the result of his observations on the coast of Sweden, it would appear that certain parts of that country are undergoing a gradual rise, to the amount of two or three feet in a century; while other parts further to the south, visited by him, appear to experience no movement.

REVIEW.

GRYLLS'S ANNUAL MINING SHEET.

This very useful table of reference, made up to June 30, 1835, is now before us, and did we consider only the Mining Journal, and the interest attached to the results of the calculations forming the basis of the information conveyed by this document, we should be well disposed to extract so fully as in fact to do an injustice to the compiler.

From its columns we collect the following facts, which are of general interest.

The quantity of Copper Ore produced by the mines in Cornwall from 30th June 1834 to 30th June, 1835, amounted to 150,617 tons of 21 cwt. the value of which was £893,402: 15, and giving as produce of fine copper 12,271 tons. The average standard for the 12 months was £106: 11, the average produce 8½, and the average price £5: 18: 6. for 21 cwt.

We extract the following as the produce of some of the principal mines.

	Tons of Ore.	Money.	Average price per Ton.
Consolidated Mines ..	20,093	130,041 3 6	6 9 0
Tresavean	13,100	79,419 7 0	6 1 0
Fowey Consols	10,722	62,799 11 6	5 17 0
Wheal Jewel	5,657	42,302 14 0	7 9 6
Dolcoath	6,340	37,281 13 0	5 17 6
Great St. George	8,035	33,228 18 0	4 2 6
East Wheal Crofty	5,236	32,441 18 0	6 4 0
Levant	1,967	31,005 17 6	15 15 6
Wheal Unity Wood	5,407	29,142 19 0	5 7 6
North Roskear	5,143	29,194 9 0	5 13 6
East Cribbin	3,879	26,960 4 6	6 19 0
Carn Brea Mines	3,691	26,144 11 0	7 1 6

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

UNION GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

We extract the following from the Third Semi-Annual Report of the Directors:—

PHILADELPHIA, U. S., July, 1835.—Since the commencement of the present year, the Company have acquired the aid of English capital and skill in mining. Anticipating this event, the Board directed their attention chiefly to the prosecution of an adit, by which various important veins would be rendered accessible, and the developing one of these by the employment of a small force. The Board has now the satisfaction to announce that a decisive system of operations has been adopted at the mines, and that vigorous measures are in train of execution, for bringing into action a powerful combination of machinery constructed in England.

About three months since, on the arrival of Mr. Dickson, from London, to whom the negotiation had been confided, the Board became fully apprised of the views of their English associates; to which, however, they were disposed to concede. They, nevertheless, deemed it their duty, prior to carrying the contemplated measures into full effect at any one position of the Company's mining estate, to cause a farther rigorous investigation to be made, of the resources to be relied on at the Union Mines.

The Board availed itself, for this purpose, of the services of two scientific gentlemen of high repute, Messrs. Taylor and Clemson, who visited the mines, and after an elaborate examination rendered their report.

The system of operations recommended to the Board by the London shareholders, embraced an estimate of forty tons of ore to be reduced daily, and the proposed combinations of machinery were graduated to this result. Hence the reliance to be placed on the capacity of the Union veins, alone, to furnish this supply for a long series of years, became an enquiry claiming special regard. The conclusive manner in which this is disposed of by those gentlemen, possesses therefore much interest, and of which the Board give a brief summary, to which we shall hereafter refer.

The arrival of the Company's mine agent, Captain Manuelli, accompanied by Mr. Phillips, the engineer, and an able corps of Cornish miners, has most opportunely afforded a still farther confirmation of the extensive resources of the veins.

Captain Manuelli reached the mines with the corps under his direction on the 12th of May, and on the 14th proceeded to commence the main engine shaft, in a position calculated to intersect an important vein of the Union Mines, at the depth of 600 feet.

The question of the capacity of the Union veins to supply the ore contemplated to be raised, and reduced daily by the powerful machinery before referred to, may henceforth, it is presumed, be regarded as set entirely at rest.

The amount that will be requisite for the full accomplishment of the works and machinery in view, (which it is presumed will occupy the attention of the Company until nearly the last of March, 1836, by which period the whole system, it is confidently believed, will be in full operation, and rendering daily its returns in gold,) will approximate, as appears by the estimate, very nearly to \$40,000. This does not embrace the cost of machinery in England, and the outstanding obligations of the Company in the United States; including these, the whole amount required to cover all expenditures, and leave a small reserved fund to sustain the earlier disbursements after the machinery is in operation, will amount to \$100,000.

This amount of expenditure, it may be observed, was in contemplation of the Board, when, on the 27th of March, on full consideration, the expanded system now in progress was approved.

No farther requisition than the call lately made is contemplated by the Board, until January, 1836, when a fourth instalment it is presumed will become necessary, making, with the three already referred to, the above-mentioned amount of \$100,000. The Board entertain a confident persuasion, that this sum will suffice to complete the whole system of machinery designed to sustain the extensive grade of operations in view.

The Report contains much that is interesting, but we are compelled to defer its insertion, from the variety of matter which presents itself.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING.

June 20.

La Raya Purisima. Contracielo de la Merced has improved very considerably since the last report, both as regards the quality and the quantity of the ores, and now employs 14 pair of barmen.

Frente de la Merced and San José. No variation has been observed in these two points; the threads of rich ore are being followed up, and the azogues are rather scarce.

Frente de San Damiano.—There being a very small quantity of ore in this working, the two pair of barmen hitherto employed have just been removed to a frente at the distance of the Pozo de San José to the S.E. of the Pozo de San Juan Nepomuceno, of which little can be said at present.

Twenty-four pair of barmen are employed in La Purisima by day, and as many by night.

The water is rising slowly in the Pozo de Dolores. **San Cayetano.** Frente de Jesus contains a considerable quantity of azogue corneen, together with some threads and bunches of apolivilado. At the same time, the general appearance of the lode is rather unfavourable, from its similarity to the building stone (creacion) so much used here.

Pozos de San Francisco Petrocino, y La Luz. contain a very small portion of azogue comun. In San Francisco a few small bunches of apolivilado are met with. Twenty-two pair of barmen are employed in San Cayetano by day, and as many by night.

Le Cruz.—The contra cielo contains a fair quantity of apogue comun, together with a good sprinkling of apolivilado.

In the frente, the ores having been almost lost sight of, a pozo has been opened, but the ores are rather scarce.

The pozo contains azogues comunes and apolivilados. It has now arrived within two varas of the depth of the cañon de San Simon, and is about 12 varas to the bajo of San Simon.

Little guijo de oro has been found latterly among these ores. Twelve pair of barmen are employed by day, and as many by night.

Los Planes.—The assays of the azogue comun of the Crucero de San Juan Nepomuceno are turning out so very unfavourably, that the frente has been suspended, and it is proposed to carry on the cross cut until the whole body is cut through. Immediately to the alto of this body of prietos, the Cuerpo de la Cruz was cut in azogues, and is now being worked upon de contra cielo. The distance between this point and the Pozo de la Cruz is 43 varas, in the inclination of the lode.

Six pair of barmen are employed in Los Planes by day, and as many by night.

Buscones are about to enter the mine; upwards of 50 campos have already been taken in the Purisima from the abra upwards, and in San Ignacio on the side of San Miguel.

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY.

The advices received by the Colombian Mining Association, by the packet which arrived yesterday, come down to the 16th June. The returns for May were 394 lbs. fine gold, obtained from 841½ tons of ore, 294 tons of tails, stamped by 35½ stampheads, at the rate of 40 blows per min.

The average number of stampheads at work to the 16th June, 32½, at the rate of 40 blows per minute. Fall of rain 11 4-20th inches, and raining almost every night.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

The following summary of the under-ground work performed in the Mine of Gongo Soco during the Six Months ending 31st March, 1835, will be read with much interest, and bears evidence of careful compilation.

Aveline's Shaft.—Shaft sunk from the surface to the 21 fathom level, or about 23 fathoms.

Gibson's shaft sunk from the 41 to the 48 fathoms level or 7 fathoms.

Levels and Winzes.—21 fathoms level, driven 40 fathoms west of William's shaft, or 35 fathoms, 14 fathoms level, driven 15 fathoms west of William's shaft and 28 fathoms beyond, total 43 fathoms.

Two winzes sunk between the above levels to the west of William's shaft.

Also a winze holed from the shallow adit level to the 7 fathom level, a little east of William's shaft.

The 21 and 14 fathom levels have also been communicated to William's shaft by cross cuts, driven south respectively 2½ and 7 fathoms. The 21 fathoms entrance level has been driven west from near Jennings's shaft for about 15 fathoms.

The landing level has been driven 6 fathoms south, near Aveline's shaft.

The 21 fathom side has been driven a few fathoms near Goldmid's shaft.

The 14 fathom level has been driven about 15 fathoms at the same place.

A communication has also been formed between the above levels by a winze, a little east of Goldmid's shaft.

The 27 fathoms level has been driven about 17 fathoms west of Bayley's shaft, and two rises commenced in the back side of this level.

The 34 fathom side level has been driven 18 fathoms east of the former end (between Curtis's and Gibson's shafts.)

The 34 fathom level rise has been put up on the north level, nearly midway between Gibson's and Bayley's shaft.

The 34 and 41 fathom levels have also been communicated by a winze, a little west of Bayley's shaft.

A rise for a footway has been commenced in the 34 fathom cross cut, a little south of Gibson's shaft.

Cross Cuts.—The 27 fathom cross cut has been driven 7 fathoms north of Stokes's shaft.

The 41 fathom cross cut has been driven 20 fathoms south, opposite Lyon's shaft a branch of this cross cut has also been driven four fathoms to the south west.

The 34 fathom cross-cut has been driven 29 fathoms south of Gibson's shaft, and towards Skerrett's shaft a quartz vein and a jacotina vein have been cut in this cross-cut.

The 48 fathom level has been communicated with Gibson's shaft by a cross-cut.

A branch of the 48 fathom, cross-cut south, has been driven in a south-westerly direction for about 20 fathoms. A cross-cut has been driven north, about 5 fathoms in the 41 fathom level, a little west of Bayley's shaft; also two cross-cuts have been driven north, about the same distance, in the 34 fathom level between Bayley's and Gibson's shafts.

A cross-cut has been driven south of Bayley's shaft in the 41 fathom level, for about 11 fathoms.

Ore Ground worked out during the Six Months.

The ore ground taken away during this period is between the 7 and 41 fathom levels, a large proportion being on the north branch of the vein.

The back of the 14 fathom level has been worked out for about 25 fathoms in length, east and west of Alcock's shaft.

Some ore ground has been taken away in the back of the 21 fathom level, east and west of Walker's shaft. Both these workings are on the south vein.

Workings have been made in the back of the 21 fathom level, east and west of Shore's shaft; also a small working west of Macfarlane's shaft, in the bottom of the 21 fathom level. All these workings are on the north vein.

A good deal of ground has been taken away on this vein in the back and bottom of the 34 fathom level, east and west of Curtis's shaft.

Two workings have been made in the back of the 41 fathom level, a little east of Skerrett's shaft, and a third in the same back, a little east of Bayley's shaft, all being on the south vein.

Considerable workings have been made in the back of the 34 fathom level, between Skerrett's and Bayley's shafts, and on the north vein.

A small quantity of ore has also been raised both from the north and south vein in the back of the 14 fathom level, a little to the west of Goldmid's shaft.

[The Correspondence received by the last packet will be inserted next week.]

REAL DEL MONTE, 23rd JUNE, 1835.

From Capt. Rule's Communication to the Directors.—Under this date we collect that the agents have not been successful in procuring other licences for the exportation of bars, and consequently the remittance was necessarily limited.

The produce for April and May appears to have been 46 bars of silver, 25 of which were shipped for England, 16 sold to Mexico, the remaining 5 being on hand.

The following estimate is given for the month of June:—

Costs, Regia Mines, Avidero Adit, & Acosta	\$19,500
Moran and Branch Mines	500
Stores	4,800
General & Quarterly Charges	4,150
Mint Duties, 2,300, Alimentos, 4650	8,950
Transport Service,	2,700
Hacienda,	6,000
Total	44,600

Returns, Regia Silver, marks 3,900

Sanchez,, 1,200—5,100= 45,000

Estimated Profit for June 400

Loss on April and May 2,180

Estimated Loss on the Quarter \$ 1,780

Captain Rule, advertising to his correspondence with the Manager, observes, that in consequence of the diminished value of the ores, in comparison with what they were, and the necessity of prosecuting works of great importance, he could not calculate upon making any profit for the next six months, when it was hoped they would be enabled to reach the ores in the Dolores bottoms, although favourable results might be arrived at in the interim, from change in the value of the ores or discoveries.

An interesting letter, addressed to Mr. John Taylor, accompanied this communication, which we must necessarily defer until our next.

The amount of expenditure for the month of May was \$37,823. The quantity of ore raised in the month of April from Santa Teresa was 5,170 quintals, the estimated value of which was \$40,549, yielding an average ley of 74 ounces per quintal. The weight of silver produced for the month of May from the Regia hacienda was 4,103 marcos 2 ounces; from Sanchez hacienda, 5,678 marcos. The expenditure for the months of April and May were \$70,840, the returns for the like period, \$68,660, showing a loss of \$2,180.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

OAXACA, S. P. NOLUSCO, SAN PEDRO, May 5, 1835.

There are now in the paleo 1 torta of 1,000 quintals, and 3 of 500 quintals, each in progress, and 1 of 500 quintals stopped for want of salt and people. There is a great scarcity of work-people for the Hacienda at present; all the tortas are suffering in consequence of this. I regret to say that the produce of the large torta is not likely to answer my expectation. The azogueros wished to wash it this week with only an empuje of 600lbs. I have placed guais with salt, and it appears to go on again, and a little more quicksilver was thrown in to-day.

The result of the polvillo assay is by no means so favourable as I expected, the loss of quicksilver was enormous. This loss I attribute to three faults—1st, the assay was several times picado, and once caliente; 2dly, it was trod by horses, and not by men, and two horses must carry away to the tanque a great quantity of lode from so small a quantity as is 25 quintals; the method of treading assays by the human foot is not understood here, and it is impossible to make these Indians change their customs, consequently it was necessary to use horses. 3dly, the assay was allowed to remain in the patio ten days after rendido. The great expense in the beneficio is in the loss of quicksilver. I think in one or two assays more, we shall perhaps approximate a little more to perfection.

IMPERIAL MOCAUBAS MINING ASSOCIATION.

We had extracted the correspondence with the view to its insertion, but as space would not admit, it will form a subject for our next Number.

We learn from private advices received in town, that there existed every reasonable hope of produce from the veins lately discovered on the Cocas property being speedily realized; in confirmation of this expectation we may observe, that our Falmouth Correspondent writes he has been informed by one of the miners just returned from the Cocas, of his having understood from the men who had worked there on the new discovered veins, that in the samples obtained from it many of the grains of gold were of the size of a small bean; it would be unnecessary here to caution our readers against mining prospects; at the same time if our information be correct, we may congratulate those interested in the Cocas estate on the strong probability which they now have of attaining their object, while it will be a satisfactory evidence that the highly favourable reports of the mines have been based on good authority.

BOLANOS.

The monthly returns from Yeta Grande for the month of April, show the quantity of ores raised to have been 24,156 qls.

Messrs. Eversmahn and Hoffmann, "a conducto, left Zacatecas on the 7th and by the next mail we expect to receive a bill of lading of d. 50,000, which sum Mr. Flores intended to send down by that conveyance."—*Tampico, 19th June, 1835*

[The correspondence from the mines is of too much interest to admit of condensation, and therefore we must defer our extracts until next week.]

ENGLISH MINES.

HAYLE CONSOLS.

HAYLE, 17th Aug.—On inspecting our mines after my return, I found that every thing had been carried on with that spirit and regularity which could be desired.

At Busworgie Mine, we are driving a cross cut south of adit level, near the centre of the set to cut a south lode, which is reported to have been proved; on the back we shall now commence driving another cross cut north, to cut through all the north lodes, which has never yet been done; and as there appear so many chances of success in these side lodes, I certainly should not be satisfied to leave them untried.

We are still clearing the Adit level on the course of the lode west of Mably Shaft, where the indications are still of a cheering nature. We are also clearing and timbering the other shafts on the same lode. The masons are building the engine-house in good earnest, and you may rely on our using our best energies to get the engine at work with all convenient speed, that we may get into produce as early as possible.

At Hayle Consols we have, since my last report, driven east on Tringle's Lode about 5 fathoms, which is still of a very promising character. From that level which, through mistake, was driven by the former adventurers into the country we are now driving a cross cut south, to cut Tringle's Lode still further east; and when a connexion is effected, it will ventilate the level, and afford greater facility in bringing to surface the stuff from the lode. In this cross cut we have already discovered a branch yielding good stones of copper ore. The engine shaft is sunk to the depth of the adit level, but it is not yet timbered, and having come to water we have commenced driving a level from the adit to the said shaft, (distance about 3 fathoms). This level will hereafter be the channel through which the water will have to pass from the pumps to the main adit.

We shall go on working as deep as we can with manual power, after we have driven the said 3 fathoms, as when the engine is set to work, we shall find that every fathom sunk before that period will be of great service; it will save time, which in mining especially is a very essential point to be observed. To-day, we shall let the foundation of the engine-house to be cleared out; and when it is done, we shall immediately go on building the engine-house to receive the castings for the engines as they may be furnished. At Trevidgia Mine, we are still sinking the whin shaft which, though rather hard, is changing its appearance, and producing tin at the bottom. We are clearing the adit south as fast as possible, and expect shortly to get to the Thomas Lode, in which, we are told, we may expect to find tin. The Tributaries have still a good branch of tin, the stamping-mill is nearly completed, and we shall in a few days begin stamping the tin shaft, which we have done, as fast as the water in this season of the year will admit.

My hopes of success in our undertaking have never yet diminished; but I must beg to remind you that, to the necessary means to be used in setting old mines to work, we must add patience, before we can expect to obtain the great end. No exertion shall be wanting on my part, to give the fullest satisfaction to all parties concerned.

JAMES TRELLICE.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

August 24th, 1835.

I beg leave to inform you that every surface work, such as smithing, carpentering, &c. goes on very well. To this period we have only one piece of casting on the mine from the foundry. We are daily expecting the other half of the iron bars and foundation plate.

Wheat Mexico.—The lode in the adit is now split into three branches. We shall not therefore expect any thing of importance as to a produce until they come higher again.

Wheat Emily.—The lode in the adit is about seven inches long, of a very promising nature, hard carbonate of iron, fluor, and flucor, producing 10z. silver per ton.

Wheat Georgiana.—The lode is still in 2 branches, about a foot long, very kindly, producing 18 oz. silver per ton.

Wheat David.—The adit W. on S. lode is promising. The north lode is 3 ft. big, but not worth saving, although not without silver: Gibband's shaft is 7 fathoms below the surface, having 7 fathoms more to sink to get to the adit.

Wheat Virgin.—The adit is advanced past the shaft 3 or 4 fathoms, in which there is a lode 2½ feet long, of the most promising character, producing 16oz silver per ton. We have commenced sinking the shaft now that the water is nearly gone, in which there is a kindly lode.

Wheat Worth adit we have for the present discontinued.

WEST TRESAVEAN.

In 12,000 Shares. The mine "situated two miles west of the great Tresavean Mine, which has been paying for the last 5 years about £640. per annum on each £100. share." Such forms a portion of an advertisement well set out in a Dublin Paper, after having gone the round of the provincial press. We might as well consider, because we lived next door to the Mansion-house, that we were only one remove from the mayoralty, as to conceive that because the title of the mine was correspondent with that of one of the most productive in the county, or that its location was only 1760 fathoms distant, that then we should expect equal benefits.

As to correspondence, our readers will not complain of its omission, inasmuch that we do not contemplate they are interested in the adventure.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINES.

Callington, Aug. 24.

The lead lode in the 10 fathom level, north of Johnson's shaft, continues to improve, and the proportion of silver lead is increasing, and the ground has been more favourable for driving. The adit, north on the cross course being continued in speedy ground. But the old Silver Works we have commenced driving south from the shaft, at nine fathoms from surface, Wilkinson and Johnson's shafts are being sunk at a satisfactory rate. In the other parts of the mine there is nothing new to notice.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE.

Mr. Petherick lately inspected this mine, and reported the lodes as having a promising appearance. The shares of this company are not yet issued.

BISSOE BRIDGE MINING COMPANY.

The Mines working by this Company, are those of Bissoe Bridge, Rose in Vale, and Wheal Clifton; at the latter Mine an engine is about being erected. To the correspondence which embraces the 4th report, up to the 16th of August, we may again refer.

REDRUTH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

From Mr. Cardozo, 24th Aug.—In presenting our report we have to state that there is no alteration in the engine shaft since our last.

The 32 fathom level east of the engine shaft, on the tin lode, is 4 fathom wide, poor at present; west of the copper lode it is 2 ft. wide, with stores of copper ores.

The 32 fathom level east of the tin lode, is about 2½ ft. wide, with a small quantity of tin ores.

The 12 fathom level east on the tin lode is 2 ft. wide, with some tin ore in it; the 12 west on the copper lode, is at present 2 ft. wide, poor.

The adit level east of the engine shaft, on the tin lode, is 2 ft. wide, with a small quantity of tin ores.

Lemin's shaft is down from surface 25 fathoms; the lode is 3 ft. in this shaft, a fine gossan.

The west shaft is down 24 fathoms, and Goding's 23 fathoms.

Ashtou's engine shaft at Bucketts, is down 23 fathoms, and the adit in towards it, 29 fathoms; the water is under the adit, 18½ ft.; we are clearing the adits here, at Clifton and Sparrow, the latter for the protection of Bucketts. The engine is up, stuff all cut out and ready for roofing it in, and orders given every where to expedite the engine work, so that it may be got to work as quick as possible—every person has been anxious to see the Mining in fork, when we shall immediately return ore.

WHEAL BROTHERS.

Aug. 24, 1835.

I beg to inform you that the lode in the 20 fathom level west is 18 inches wide, of a very promising character, silvery throughout, and some pieces very rich indeed. It is not as yet a great course of silver, but every indication of becoming so as we advance.

The other parts of the mine are going on well as before, and I am preparing to sink on the course of the lode below the 20 fathom level east, where we have our present rich course of silver.

We hope to have Malachy's engine shaft down to the 20 fathom level in three weeks from this time.

This mine, which has advertised a dividend of 18 per cent. payable on the 31st inst., has, according to its prospectus, funds also for future dividends at the same rate; while the expectations held out are that of a considerable increase.

MINING AND UNDERMINING.

To the former is our columns devoted, to the latter is our attention directed.—3,000 guineas is a tempting offer, we have named the figures, we will not name the man. It is not our wish to deal harshly with individuals, but when we find all regard to honesty of principle is neglected, consulting private interest, we shall not hesitate with an unsparring hand, to expose conduct, which while it reflects discredit on the parties implicated, is at the same time detrimental to the Mining interest.

KELLEWERRIS.

Desirable Investment.—Such is the heading of an Advertisement in the Morning Register, published in Dublin: Prospectuses, Reports, and Shares to be had on application. We must confess, we little thought on taking up an Irish Paper, to find that the Dublin Capitalist was invited to embark in Cornish Mines. This is too bad, to offer to our Irish Friends that which has been rejected at home.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Fighill and J. Sted, Bradford, Yorkshire, corn-millers.—J. and J. K. Thompson, Manchester, attorneys-at-law.—W. Wilson and Co., Liverpool, and Smith, Wilson, and Co., Hunsley, merchants.—Kitchen and Fearnley, Sheffield, manufacturers of britannia metal-ware.—J. Rimmer, T. Blackshaw and Co., Salford, Lancashire, dyers.—R. Edwards and Co., Maidstone, street, Hanover-square, tailors.—A. Thomson and T. Exton.—A. Canney and M. E. Norris, Broad-street, Kent, boarding-school keepers.—Smith and Newberry, Manchester, general silk warehousemen.—E. Thompson and W. Collins, Kingston-upon-Hull, general commission agents.—W. A. and J. Benham, Strand, and Lamb's Conduit-street, tea-dealers.—R. Scholes and Son, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, corn-millers.—T. S. Lee and T. Howard, Smithfield-market, salesmen.—W. G. Whitbread and C. H. Thompson, Whitechapel-road, china-ware.—J. and J. Anderson, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, saddlers.—J. Hardisty and W. Beck, Liverpool, brokers.—Stevens and Bartlett, Brighton, furniture-brokers.—J. Plather and M. Oakes, Sheffield, pawnbrokers.—Crompton and Griffiths, Liverpool, paper-dealers.—Chapman and Co., Cornhill, lithographic-printers.—E. Jackson and Co., Liverpool, wholesale coffee-dealers.

INSOLVENTS.

Aug. 22.—Joseph Nokes, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier.

Aug. 24.—William Hodgins, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Stephen Cox, Hendon, and Brunswick-street, Stamford street, horse dealer, to surrender Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock, Oct. 6, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: Solicitors, Messrs. Egan, Waterman and Wright, Essex-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

George Philbis, Blenheim-street, Broad-street, wine-merchant, Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock, Oct. 6, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Bird, Lincoln's-inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

Thomas Deane, Park-place, Greenwich, lodging-house-keeper, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock, Oct. 6, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Keams, Staple's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Pancras-lane.

Jacob Fell, Glosop, Derbyshire, grocer, Sept. 14, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock, at the Rutland Arms Inn, Bakewell: solicitor, Mr. Rogers, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.

John Trivette Thring, Warrminster, Wiltshire, scrivener, Sept. 18, at 1 o'clock, Oct. 6, at 11, at the Bath Arms Inn, Warrminster: solicitors, Messrs. Heider, Clement's-inn.

James Mushen, Birmingham, innkeeper, Sept. 4, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham: solicitors, Messrs. Woodroffe and Lewin, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

George Sowerby, Hildeshtowe, Lincolnshire, carpenter, Sept. 1, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the Angel Inn, Glamford Briggs: solicitors, Messrs. Dymley, Coverdale and Lee, Field-court, Gray's-inn.

John Lee, Bileston, Staffordshire, grocer, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock, Oct. 6, at 11, at the Lion Hotel, Wolverhampton: solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Son, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

Miles Turner, Haigh, Lancashire, bleacher, Sept. 29, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the Town-hall, Preston: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row.

John Rhodes, Huddersfield, clothier, Sept. 10, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the George Inn, Huddersfield: solicitor, Mr. Lake, Cateaton-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 15, J. Todd, Sheffield, printer.—Sept. 22, H. Bullen, Liverpool, brewer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Sept. 15.

H. Graves, Strand, tailor.—R. Trotter, Tynemouth, Northumberland, farmer.—S. Gribble, Derby, hatter.—J. Ward, jun., Little Sheffield, victualler.—T. Young, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—W. T. Restell, Budge-row, Watling-street, and Bromley, India-rubber manufacturer.—T. Taylor, Fore-street, carpet-warehouseman.

Friday, August 28.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Sergeant and R. Nicholson, High-street and Great Dover-street, Southwark, linen and woollen-draperies and tailors.—J. Gully and J. Allen, Fore-street, Limehouse, Stone-merchants.—Gater and Co., Cheltenham, Letter-press Printers.—J. Weston and B. Moss, Leek, Stafford, Silk-manufacturers.—A. N. Kendall and Co., Hunslet Lane, Leeds, Cloth Dressers.—J. Darnell and J. Gardner, Shepherd's-market, May-fair, Boot and Shoe-makers.—F. L. C. Hinchman and G. P. Tomalin, Clapton, Grocers, Tea Dealers, &c.—J. M. Shipton, and T. S. Hack, Gloucester, Mercantiles.—B. Barrett and L. Sansom, Truro, Drapers.—J. Royall and A. Twissell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Porter-merchants.—Brindley and Grafton, Alcester, Warwickshire, Tanners.—C. Osborne and R. Harcourt, of Birmingham, Cork Screw Manufacturers.—T. Anthony and J. Morgan, Cardiff, Linen-draperies.—A. Hall and R. Hall, Hambledon, Buckinghamshire, Butchers.—J. Catchpole and R. Porter, Norwich, Enden Groat and Oatmeal-manufacturers.—Hutton Wilkinson and Co., Leeds and Knaresborough, Linen-manufacturers.—R. V. Dawson and J. S. Benstead, Colonsay-new, Guildford-street, Russell-square, Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers.

BANKRUPTS.

William Matthews, Buzby, Hertfordshire, timber-merchant, Sept. 8, Oct. 9, at 12, at the office of Mr. Turner, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street.

Benjamin Chesterman, Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, victualler: Sept. 8, Oct. 9, at eleven: attorney, Mr. Smith, Token-house-yard, Lothbury.

Thomas Morgan, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, grocer, Sept. 23, Oct. 9, at twelve, at the Eagle Inn, Machynlleth: attorneys, Mr. Bigg, Southampton-buildings; or Messrs. Marsh, jun., and Hayward, Llanidloes.

John Grace, Preston, Lancashire, draper, Sept. 14, at ten, Oct. 9, at two, at the Commissioners' rooms, Manchester: attorneys, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row; or Mr. Coates, Manchester.

George Fisher, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 12, Oct. 9, at one, at the Clarence Rooms, Liverpool: attorneys, Mr. Mawdsley, Liverpool; or Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

John Travis, Manchester, dyestuff, Sept. 16, Oct. 9, at ten, at the Commissioners' rooms, Manchester: attorneys, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple; or Messrs. Crossley and Sudley, Manchester.

William Hawkins Cox, Cheltenham, printer, Sept. 11, Oct. 9, at eleven, at the office of Messrs. Griffiths and Proun, Cheltenham: attorneys, Messrs. Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's-inn-fields; or Messrs. Griffiths and Proun, Cheltenham.

Job Jackson, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer, Sept. 11, at ten, Oct. 9, at two, at the Leopard Inn, Burslem: attorneys, Mr. Smith, Chancery-lane; Mr. Harding, Burslem.

William Thomas Wren, Chichester, Sussex, brewer, Sept. 4, Oct. 9, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Chichester: attorneys, Mr. Borton, Great James-street, Bedford-row; or Messrs. Price and Co., Chichester.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1835.

Kept at Edmonton, Middlesex, by C. H. ADAMS.

AUGUST. Thermometer. Barometer.

Thursday 20 55 to 80 29.94 to 29.77

Friday 21 53 80 29.63 to 29.55

Saturday 22 58 77 29.55 to 29.61

Sunday 23 52 73 29.68 to 29.72

Monday 24 58 73 29.68 to 29.53

Tuesday 25 48 69 29.53 to 29.49

Wednesday 26 51 63 29.61 to 29.62

Prevailing winds S.E. and S.W. till the 24th—on the 25th and 26th N.W.—Weather more generally overcast than during the past six weeks: some lightning on the evenings of the 20th and 21st; a few drops of rain on the mornings of the 23rd and 24th; and in the afternoon of the 25th a measurable quantity fell for the first time since the 7th instant, amounting to 0.15 of an inch.

Latitude 51° 37' 32" N.

Longitude 3° 51' W. of Greenwich.

Steam Engines.—At a meeting of the British Association Mr. Jno. Taylor, the treasurer, stated that the number of steam engines now at work in draining the mines in Cornwall, are equal in power to at least 44,000 horses; and that in the early stages of the employment of steam power, the quantity of coal consumed was sixteen bushels, where now one bushel only is required.

PRICE OF ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
BANK STOCK, div. 8 per Cent.	215 14½	215 14	214 15	215	215 14	214 14
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns.	90 1	89 1	89 1	90 89½	90 1	90 1
3 per Cent. Consols Annuities	100 0	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1
34 per Cent. Anns. 1818	1000	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1
3 per Cent. Annuities, 1796	1000	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1
34 per Cent. Reduced Anns.	1000	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1
3 per Cent. Annuities, 1796	1000	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1
New 34 per Cent. Annuities	1000	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1
5 per Cent.	1000	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1
Long Anns.	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16
Annuities for 30 Years, 10th Oct. 1839.	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16
5th Jan. 1860.	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16	16 7-16
Omnia	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
India Stock, div. 10½ per Cent.	253 1	253 1	253 1	253 1	253 1	253 1
South Sea Stock, div. 3½ per Cent.	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1
Ditto Old Annuities, div. 3 per Cent.	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1
Ditto New Annuities, div. 3 per Cent.	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1
3 per Cent. Annuities, 1751	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1
India Bonds, 2½ per Cent.	6 pm	5 7 pm	5 7 pm	5 7 pm	4 6 pm	4 6 pm
Exchequer Bills, 14d £1000.	18 21 pm	20 22 pm	20 22 pm	22 20 pm	20 22 pm	20 22 pm
Ditto £500.	18 21 pm	20 22 pm	20 22 pm	22 20 pm	20 22 pm	20 22 pm
Ditto Small.	18 21 pm	20 22 pm	20 22 pm	22 20 pm	20 22 pm	20 22 pm
Ditto Advertised.						
Ditto 2d Commercial.					22 pm	
Bank Stock for Account, August 25.	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1
3 per Cent. Consols for Account, Aug. 26.	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1
India Stock for Account, August 25.	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1	89 1
National Debt Commissioners.	98 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1	99 1
34 per Cent. Reduced.	99	99	99	99	99	99
New 34 per Cent.	99	99	99	99	99	99

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Austrian Bonds 5 per cent. 10 Gu. pr. £. Ster.	100½	100½			100½	100½
Belgian Bonds, 5 per cent.		86½			86½	86½
Brazilian Bonds			86½	86½		
Ditto Bonds, 1829						
Buenos Ayres Bond, 6 per cent.			30a½			
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.	38½		38½			
Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent.		28a5			31½	31½a30½
Ditto Bonds, 1824, 6 per cent.	32a30½a1	60a½a30a½	31a½a½	31a½a½		76½
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent.		76a½a½				
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 Guild. ..		54½				
Greek Bonds, 5 per cent.						
Ditto Bonds, 1825, 5 per cent.						
Mexican Bonds, 5 per cent.		24½	25½	25½		
Ditto Deferred Stock, 5 per cent.						35½
Ditto 1825, 6 per cent.		35a4½a3½	35a½			
Ditto Deferred Stock, 6 per cent.	22			35½a5		
Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent. 1824						27
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent.		25	26½a7			
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent.		83½		27a6½a7½	8a½a6	86½a6
Ditto New Bonds, 5 per cent.	86a½a6	85a½a5a4	87a6	85½	53a½a½	52a½a½
Ditto 3 per cent.	53a½a5a4	53a½a5a4	50a5a½	50a½a5a4		
Ditto Scrip.				55½a5a4a½		
Prussian 4 per cent.	100½					
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent. in £ Ster.	50a49½a50					
Ditto Ditto Metallic.						
Ditto Metallic.				41a½a10½	40½a11½	41½a11
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent.		37a½a6a7	41a40½			
Ditto Bonds 1823, 5 per cent.	100½					
Ditto Bonds, 3 per cent.				38a½a1a½a½	38a½a9	38a½a9
Spanish Bonds 1834, 5 per cent.	41a38½a8½	35a4a5a4	38½	18½a19½	18½	18½a19
Ditto Scrip, 5 per cent.	19a2½a2½	22a3½a20½	19a19½	10½a11½	10½a11	11½a11½
Ditto Passive Bonds	10½a½	10½a11	10½	17a½a17½	17½a½	17½
Ditto Deferred	16½a15½a½	15½a44½	17½a17			
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exch. 12 Guild.		53½a½a½	53½a½	53½a½a½a½	53½a½	53½a½
Ditto, 5 per cent.		101½a½	101½	101½a½	101½	101½a½
Neapol. Bonds, 5 per cent. <small>Ex. p. due. et. duo.</small>	102a½					
<small>Ex. p. 4. St. 22. 60c.</small>						
Russian Inscription, 6 per cent.						
Do. Mete. Sk. 5 per c. Ex. per brl. 3s. 1d. 5il.						
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent. Ex. 4s. 3d.						

SALES OF COPPER ORE AT REDRUTH.
August 27, 1835.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Consolidated Mines	108	£ 7 13 6
ditto	94	7 18 6
ditto	81	11 8 0
ditto	79	4 1 6
ditto	78	8 4 6
ditto	77	7 9 6
ditto	63	11 5 6
ditto	2	26 1 0
ditto	1	61 1 0
United Mines	85	5 0 6
ditto	83	11 5 6
ditto	75	8 7 0
ditto	64	7 6 6
ditto	53	4 14 6
ditto	51	4 19 6
Great St. George	112	7 12 6
ditto	75	2 7 6
ditto	68	3 12 0
ditto	67	2 7 6
ditto	56	3 15 6
ditto	51	3 19 6
ditto	43	10 13 6
ditto	25	8 11 6
ditto	12	4 10 6
ditto	11	16 16 6
East Crinnis	87	9 9 6
ditto	59	8 0 6
ditto	38	4 11 0
Fowey Consols	91	3 16 3
ditto	90	5 6 6
Levant	64	12 2 6
ditto	59	22 18 0
Lanesco	70	2 18 0
Cardew Consols	46	2 9 0
North Downs	27	4 13 6
Wilkinson's Ore	20	11 6 6
Tippet's Ore	5	2 7 0
Total Sales.	Tons.	£. s. d.
Consolidated Mines	650	5317 1 0
United Mines	411	2962 3 0
Great St. George	520	2761 7 6
East Crinnis	184	1470 14 0
Fowey Consols	181	825 1 0
Levant	123	2127 2 0
Lanesco	70	203 0 0
Cardew Consols	46	112 14 0
North Downs	27	126 4 6
Wilkinson's Ore	20	226 10 0
Tippet's Ore	5	11 15 0

Average Standard, £103. 14s.—Average Produce, 94—
Average Price, £7 2s.—Quantity of Ore, 2237
twenty-one cwt.—Quantity of fine Copper, 215 tons
—Total amount, £16,143 6s.—Average Standard of
last Sale, £107 9s.—Average Produce, £8.

Copper Ores for sale next Thursday at Serpell's
Pool:—Consolid. Mines, 866—North Roskear, 855—
South Roskear, 450—Dolcoath, 311—East Wheel
Croft, 285—South Wheel Bassett, 178—United Hills
175—Wheel Strawberry, 162—Fowey Consols, 110—
Lanesco, 90—South Towan, 50—Wheel Sparrow,
11.—Total, 3543 twenty-one cwt.

Copper Ore for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's
Hotel, Redruth:—Wheel Jewel, 531—Cambrea Mines
516—Wheel Tolgus, 301—Fowey Consols, 257—Ma-
razion Mines, 228—Wheel Bassett, 178—Levant, 155—
Trewavas, 112—Wheel Montague, 81—Wheel Beau-
champ 78—Wheel Trenwith, 78—Wheel Tolgus, 78—
Harland, 54—Bazeley's Ore, 40—Wheel Edward, 24—
Total, 2753 twenty-one cwt.

PRICES OF METALS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lead, Pig in bond	17 0 0	
Quicksilver, per lb.	3 3 0	3 4
S. A. Copper	75 0 0	88 0 0
Tin, Peruvian (in bond)	nominal	
Iron, in bars	6 15 0	
In pigs	5 0 0	
In hoops	9 0 0	
Lead, pig per fdr. (on brd.)	18 0 0	
Milled sheet, per ton	19 0 0	
Bars	19 0 0	
Patent shot, 1 & 5		
A 6 & 12	20 0 0	
Ore	19 0 0	
Red or minium	21 0 0	
White	26 0 0	
Litharge	20 0 0	
Copper, Shot, per lb.	0 10 4	
Bottoms	0 11 4	
Steel, Blister	1 14 0	2 10 0
Shear	3 5 0	
Pagot	1 2 0	
Tin, Blocks in bond 2½ dls.	88 6 0	
Ingots	89 0 0	
Bars	90 6 0	
Grain Tin, blocks, per cwt.		
on shore	5 4 0	
Break	5 10 0	
Tin Plate—Duty and Shipping 6d.		
No. 1 c. bx. 22½ dls	35 0 0	
2 c.	53 0 0	
1 x.	41 0 0	
2 x.	39 0 0	
Iron, (Baltic) per ton in bond		
E. S. N. D.	18 0 0	
E. S. Y.	13 10 0	
Swedish	11 10 0	
Steel	19 0 0	21 0 0
Timber, per load.		
Dantzic	5 0 0	
Memel	5 0 0	
Riga	5 0 0	
Stettin		
Swedish	4 5 0	
Norway die square		

LIST OF PACKETS DUE.

From Lisbon, the Nautilus, Sept. 4.
From Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Greece, Egypt, and India, the Firefly, Sept. 25.
From Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, the Melville, Sept. 25.
From America, the Brühls, Sept. 5.
From Jamaica, L. Islands, and Laguyra, the Gold-finch, Sept. 25.
From Mexico and Havana, the Pandora, Oct. 4.
From Jamaica, L. Islands, and Carthage, the Sea-gull, Sept. 9.

PRICES OF SHARES.

CANALS.

	Shares.	Price.
Ashton and Oldham	£207 18s.	160
Ashby-de-la-Bouch	113	65
Barnesley	160	
Basingstoke	100	54
Brecknock & Abergavenny	150	85
Birmingham, ½ share	£17 10s.	252
Ditto & Liverpool Junction	100	
Bolton and Bury	250	
Bridgewater & Taunton	100	64
Chelmer and Blackwater	100	102
Coventry	100	
Cromford	100	
Croydon	£31 2s.	104.
Ditto Bonds, various amounts		
Dudley	100	74
Derby	100	120
Edinburgh & Glas. Un. Canal	50 pd.	
Ditto Allocated		
Ellesmere & Chester	133	88
Erewath	100	485
Forth and Clyde	£400 16s.	600
Grand Junction	100	232a½
Grand Union	100	24
Grand Surrey	100	25
Ditto (optional) Loan	100	73
Grand Western	100	21
Glamorganshire, Average cost	£172 13s.	4d. 280
Gloucester and Berkley	100	144
Ditto (optional) Notes	60	
Grantham	153	202
Huddersfield	£57 6s.	6d. 34
Kensington	100	10
Kennet and Avon Average	£39 18s.	10d. 30
Lancaster	£47 6s.	8d.
Leeds and Liverpool	100	527½
Leicester	140	148
Leicester and Northampton	£83 10s.	80
Liskeard and Looe Union	55	25
Loughborough	£142 17s.	1520
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal	48	30
Monmouthshire	100	180
Montgomeryshire	100	
Melton Mowbray	100	190
Mersey and Irwell	100	560
Macclesfield	100	56
Neath	100	
Nene Navigation Bonds	100	100
Oxford	100	610
Oakham	130	38
Peak Forest	78	106
Portsmouth and Arundel	50	
Regent's (or London)	£33 16s.	8d. 154
Rochdale	85	141
Shropshire	125	140
Somerset Coal	150	163
Ditto, Lock Fund Stock	£12 10s.	12
Stafford and Worcester	140	690
Shrewsbury	125	242½
Stourbridge	145	220
Stratford-on-Avon	£79 9s.	8d. 384
Stroudwater	150	
Swansea	100	206
Sewern and Wye & Railway	35	
Thames and Severn; black	100	
Ditto, ditto, red	100	
Trent and Mersey, ½ sh.	100	625
Tavistock, (Mineral)	100	
Thames and Medway	£19 5s.	8d. 2
Ditto, new		3
Thames and Isis		
Warwick and Birmingham	100	280
Warwick and Napton	100	218
Worcester & Birmingham	£78 8s.	86
Wills and Berks	£16 17s.	8d. 5
Wyreley and Easington	125	75
Wisbeach	105	45
Wey and Arun	110	22½

DOCKS.

Commercial	100	58
East India	Stock	48a½
East Country	100	
London	Stock	55
Ditto Bonds	103	
West India	Stock	95
Bristol	£147 9s.	
Ditto Notes, various amounts		116
Folkestone Harbour	50	
Ditto Bonds, various amounts		
St. Katherine	Stock	704a71
Ditto Bonds	104½	
Ditto, Bonds for 10 years	102	
Shoreham Harbour	257½	
Deptford Pier	1½	
Herne Bay Pier	50	

ROADS.

Archway and Kentish Town	30	
Barking	100	
Commercial	100	88
Ditto, East India Dock Branch	100	
Great Dover Street	70	46
Highgate Archway	£30 7s.	10½ 24
New North Road	Stock	

BRIDGES.

Hammersmith	£50	23
Southwark old	£63 2s.	8d. 24
Ditto New of 7½ p. ct.	50	15
Waterloo	100	24
Ditto old Ann. of £8	60	24½
Ditto new ditto of £7	40	22
Ditto Bonds	118	
Vauxhall	£70 10s.	3d. 22½

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Albion	£30	764
Alliance British and Foreign	10	11½a½
Ditto Marine	5	14
Atlas	5	53
Birmingham Fire	55	105
British Fire	50	40
British Commercial	56	
Caledonian Fire	10 pd.	
Clerical, Med. and Gen. Life	£2 10s.	3½
County	10	42
Eagle	5	5½
Economic Life	250	315
Edinburgh Life	10 pd.	
European Life	22	
Ditto new	2	14
Globe	Stock	153ex.d.
Guardian	£20	35
Hercules	10 pd.	
Hope	5	6a½
Imperial Fire	10	118
Imperial Life	10	94
Indemnity Marine	8	15
Insurance Comp. of Scotland		
Kent Fire	all pd.	92
Ditto Life		79

Assurance Companies Continued.

	Shares.	Price.
Law Life	10	26
Liverpool Marine Assurance	25	21
London Fire	£12 10s.	23½a½
London Ship	£12 10s.	23½a½
North British	10 pd.	
Ocean	10	10
Palladium Life	£2 6s.	6d.
Protector Fire	1 7s.	6d.
Provident Life	10	19½
Rock Life	2	5 18s.
Royal Exchange	Stock	185 ex. d.
Scottish Union	1 pd.	
Sun		210
Union	£20	
University Life	£5	
United Kingdom Life	2 2s.	6d.
Westminster Life	1000	
West of Scotland		

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Australasia	34½a4a35	
Bank of Scotland	10	12½
Bank of Birmingham	5	12
Birmingham Bank	100 pd.	
British Linen Comp.	50 pd.	
Commercial	50 pd.	
Glasgow Union	9 pd.	
Equitable Loan Comp.	9 pd.	
Hibernian	25	
London and Westminster	15	12
Lancaster	20	30
Liverpool	10	15
Manchester and Liverpool District	10	
Manchester	20	
National	10 pd.	
National Bank of Ireland	10	
National Provincial England	25	
Northern and Central Bank of England	10	11½
Provincial Bank of Ireland	25	47a46a½
Royal of Scotland	30 pd.	
Western of Scotland	30 pd.	
Gloucestershire	5	11
Hampshire	5	8a9

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.

Alliance	1	
Bath	16	25
Bradford	25	
British	16	21½a1
Ditto Provincial	19	22½
Birmingham	50	100
Birmingham and Staffordshire	50	
Brentford	50	
Bristol	20	39½
Brighton	20	13½
Ditto New	18	11½
Brighton General	all pd.	19
Carlisle	25	
Continental Consolidated	51½	95
Canterbury	50	
Cheimsford	50	
Cheltenham	50	
City of London	all pd.	192½
Ditto new	60	115
Coventry	25	
Derby	50	
Dover	50	
Dudley	20	
Edinburgh Coal Gas	14 pd.	
Edinburgh and Aloo Gas	50	
Exeter	50	
Equitable	39	29
European	£2 10s.	
Glasgow Gas	10s.	
Great Yarmouth	£18	
Greenwich Railway Gas	10s.	
Ditto Bonds	£100	
Imperial	50	43½
Ipswich	10	
Isle of Thanet	20	20
Independent	all pd.	50
Leicester	50	
Leith Coal Gas	£242 11s.	305
Liverpool	140	
Liverpool New Gas and Coke Company	50	90
Ditto (New ditto)	50	
Maldstone	£50	
Phoenix	39	24½ ex. d.
Portsea	53	
Poplar	80	69
Ratcliff	15	
Rochdale	15	
South Metropolitan	144	
Shrewsbury	£16 5s.	
Swansea	50	
United General	44	37
Warwick	50	40
Wakefield	25	22½
Warrington	50	46a½
Westminster Chartered	10	84
Ditto new	18	9
Yarmouth	18	9

WATER-WORKS.

Birmingham	£25	27
Colchester	100	
Cranton Hill Water Company	100	132
East London	100	
Glasgow Water Company	av. £31 13s.	4d. 51
Grand Junction	100	
Edinburgh Joint Stock Water	100	46a47
Liverpool Bottle	220	300
New River London Bridge Water Ann.	58	
Manchester and Salford	100	47
Portsea Island	50	
Portsmouth and Farlington	50	
Ditto new	50	
Vauxhall, late South London	100	85
West Middlesex	£63 12s.	9d. 78
York Building Company Lease Prop.	100	34

IRON RAILWAYS.

Bolton and Leigh	£103	
Ditto ½ Shares	25	20
Canterbury and Whitstable	50	
Cheltenham	100	78
Clarence	all pd.	43 a 5
Cromford and Peak Forest	100	
Edinburgh & Dalkeith Railway	50	27
Forest of Dean	50	55 a ½
Grand Junction	100	80
Hartlepool	100	30
St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap	100	110
Kenyon and Leigh Junction	100	100
Leeds and Selby	100	100
Leicester and Swaington	all pd.	51
Liverpool and Manchester	all pd.	
Ditto ½ Shares	25	48½
New Ditto	25	17½
London and Greenwich	16	
Ditto	20	